

Natural and Political

OBSERVATIONS

Mentioned in a following INDEX,

and made upon the

Adams 7.67.11

Bills of Mortality.

BY

Capt. JOHN GRANT,

Fellow of the Royal Society.

With reference to the Government, Religion, Trade, Growth, Air, Diseases, and the several Changes of the said CITY.

— Non, me ut miretur Turba, laboris,

Contentus parvis Letisibus

John Hampered MR.

The Fifth Edition, much Enlarged.

LONDON,

Printed by John Martyn, Printer to the Royal Society, at the Sign of the Bell in St. Paul's Church-yard. MDCLXXVI,

6
Tuesdays, June 29. 1665.
At a Meeting of the Council of the
Royal Society.

Ordered,

THat the Observations upon the Bills
of Mortality by Mr. John Graunt be
Printed by John Mariyn and James Allestry,
Printers to the Royal Society.

BROUNCKER, Pref.

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LONDON:

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Continued from the First Edition. —

For sale at the Station, Warbington's.

Printed by Charles of the said CITY.

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With reference to the Government, Resol-

86396

Printed by the King's Printer.

Printed by JOHN GRADY.

D. Y.

Bills of Mortality.

and may upon the 1st of January 1783.

Printed in a New and Improved INDEX.

ORBITALATIONS

Printed and Published.



TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
JOHN LORD ROBERTS,

Baron of Truro, Lord *Privy Seal*,
and one of His Majesties most Honourable
Privy Council.

My Lord,



S the favours I have
received from your
Lordship oblige me
to present you with

some token of my *gratitude* :
so the especial Honour I have

A 3 for

The Epistle

for your Lordship hath made
me *solicitous* in the choice of
the *Present*. For, if I could
have given your Lordship
any choice *Excerptions* out
of the *Greek* or *Latin* Learn-
ing, I should (according to
our *Englisb. Proverbs*) there-
by but carry Coals to *New-
castle*, and but give your
Lordship *Puddle-water*, who,
by your own eminent *Know-
ledge* in those learned *Lan-
guages*, can drink out of
the very *Fountains* your
self.

Moreover, to present your
Lordship with tedious *Nar-
rations*,

Dedicatory.

rations, were but to speak
my own Ignorance of the
Value, which His Majesty,
and the Publick, have of
your Lordship's Time. And
in brief, to offer any thing
like what is already in other
Books, were but to derogate
from your Lordships learn-
ing, which the world knows
to be universal, and unac-
quainted with few useful
things contained in any of
them.

Now having (I know not
by what accident) engaged my
thoughts upon the *Bills of*
Mortality, and so far succeed-
ed

The Epistle

ed therein, as to have redur
ed several great confused *Vol
umes* into a few perspicuous
Tables, and abridged such
Observations as naturally flow
ed from them, into a few
sacred *Paraphrases*, without
any long *Series* of *multitu
dinous* *Deductions*. *MOVI* I have
presumed to sacrifice these
my small, but first publish'd
Labours unto your Lordship,
as unto whose benign accep
tance of some other of my
Papery you'd ev'ng the birth of
these *is due* (in hoping *that* I
may without vanity say it)
they may be of as much use
to

Dedicatory.

to persons in your Lordships place, as they are of little or none to me, which is no more than the fairest *Diamonds* are to the *Journey-men Jeweller* that works them, or the poor *Labourer* that first digg'd them from the Earth. For, with all humble submission to your Lordship, I conecive, That it doth not ill become a *Peer of the Parliament*, or *Member of his Majesties Council*, to consider how few starve of the many that beg: That the irreligious *Proposals* of some, to multiply people
a by

The Epistle

by *Polygamy*, is withal irrational, and fruitless: That the troublesome seductions in the *Plague-time* are not a remedy to be purchased at vast inconveniencies: That the greatest *Plagues* of the City are equally, and quickly repaired from the Country: That the wasting of *Males* by Wars and Colonies do not prejudice the due proportion between them and *Females*: That the opinions of *Plagues* accompanying the Entrance of *Kings*, is false, and seditious: That *London*, the *Metropolis* of England, is

Dedictory.

is perhaps a Head too big
for the Body, and possibly
too strong ! That this Head
grows three times as fast as
the Body unto which it
belongs ; that is, It doubles
its People in a third part of
the time : That our *Parishes*
are now grown madly dis-
proportionable : That our
Temples are not suitable to
our *Religion* : That the *Trade*,
and very *City of London*, re-
moves *Westward* : That the
walled *City* is but a fifth
of the whole *Pyle* : That
the old *Streets* are unfit for
the present frequency of *Coaches* :

That

The Epistle

That the passage of *Ludgate* is a throat too streight for the Body: That the fighting men about *London* are able to make three as great Armies as can be of use in this *Island*: That the number of Heads is such, as hath certainly much deceived some of our *Senators* in their appointments of *Poll money*, &c. Now, although your Lordship's most excellent Discourses have well informed me, That your Lordship is no stranger to these *Positions*; yet because I knew not, that your Lordship had ever deduced them

Dedicatory.

them from the *Bills of Mortality*, I hoped it might not be ungrateful to your Lordship, to see unto how much profit that one Talent might be improved, besides the many curiosities concerning the waxing and waning of Diseases, the relation between *beautifal* and *fruitful Seasons*, the difference between the City and the Country *Air*, &c. All which being new, to the best of my knowledge, and the whole Pamphlet not two hours reading, I did make bold to trouble your Lordship with a per-

Thev Epistle, &c.

usal of it, and by this hum-
 ble Dedication of it, let your
 Lordship and the world see
 the Wisdom of our City,
 in appointing and keeping
 these Accompts, and with
 how much affection and suc-
 cess, I am, Sir,

Birchington Lane, 1100 Not Lordships most obedient,
25 January

25 January,

the Beloved and most faithful Servant

JOHN F. GRAUNT.

To the Honourable

S^r Robert Moray, Knight,
One of His Majestie's Privy
Council for His Kingdom of
Scotland, and President of the
Royal Society of Philoso-
phers meeting at Gresham-Col-
ledg, and to the rest of that
honourable Society.

TH E Observations which I
happened to make (for I de-
signed them not) upon the
Bills of Mortality, have
fallen out to be both Political and Natu-
ral, some concerning Trade and Go-
vernment, others concerning the Air,
a 4 Coun-

The Epistle

Countries, Seasons, Fruitfulness, Health, Diseases, Longevity, and the proportions between the Sex and Ages of Mankind. All which (because Sir Francis Bacon reckons his Discourses of Life and Death to be Natural History; and because I understand your selves are also appointing means, how to measure the Degrees of Heat, Wetness, and Windiness in the several Parts of His Majesty's Dominions) I am humbly bold to think Natural History also, and consequently that I am obliged to cast in this small Mite into your great Treasury of that kind.

His Majesty being not only by ancient Right supremely concerned in matters of Government and Trade; but also by happy accident Prince of Philosophers, and of Physico-Mathematical Learning, not called so by Flatterers and Parasites, but

Dedicatory.

but really so, as well by his own personal Abilities, as Affection concerning those matters; upon which account I should have humbly dedicated both sorts of my Observations unto His most Sacred Majesty: but, to besport, I knew neither my Work nor my Person fit to bear His Name, nor to deserve His Patronage. Nevertheless, as I have presumed to present this Pamphlet, so far as it relates to Government and Trade, to one of His Majesty's Peers, and eminent Ministers of State: so I do desire your leave to present the same unto You also, as it relates to Natural History, and as it depends upon the Mathematicks of my Shop. Arithmetick. For You are not only His Majesty's Privy Council for Philosophy, but also His Great Council. You are the three Estates, viz. the Mathematical, Mechanical, and

The Epistle

and Physical. You are his Parliament of Nature; and it is no less disparagement to the meanness of your number, to say there may be Commoners as well as Peers in Philosophy amongst you. For my own part, I count it happiness enough to my self, that there is such a Council of Nature, as your Society is, in Being; and I do with as much earnestness enquire after your Expeditions against the Impediments of Science, as to know what Armies and Navies the several Princes of the World are setting forth. I concern myself as much to know who are Curatours of this or the other Experiment, as to know who are Marshalls of France, or Chancellor of Sweden. I am as well pleased to hear you are satisfied in a lucrative Experiment, as that a breach hath been made in the Enemy's Works; and
your

Dedictory.

your ingenious arguings immediately from sense, and fact, are as pleasant to me as the noise of victorious Guns and Trum-
pets.

Moreover, as I contend for the De-
cent Rights and Ceremonies of the
Church, so I also contend against the
extraneous Schismatics of your Society
(who think you do nothing unless you
presently transmute Metals, make Butter
and Cheese without Milk; and (as their
own Ballad hath it) make Leather with-
out Hides) by asserting the usefulness of
even all your preparatory and luciferous
Experiments, being not the Ceremonies,
but the substance and principles of useful
Arts. For, I find in Trade the want of
an universal measure, and have heard
Musicians wrangle about the just and
uniform keeping of time in their Consorts,
and

The Epistle

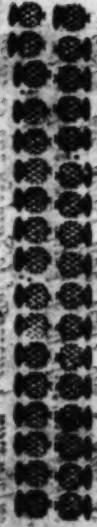
and therefore cannot with patience bear,
that your Labours about Vibrations,
eminently conducing to both, should be
sighted, nor your Pendula called Swing-
Swings with scorn. Nor can I better en-
dure, that your Exercitations about Air
should be termed fit employment only for
Airy Fancies, and not adequate Tasks
for the most solid and piercing heads. This
is my Opinion concerning you and although
I am none of your number, nor have the
least ambition to be so, otherwise than to
become able for your service, and worthy of
your Trust: yet I am covetous to have
the right of being represented by you: to
which end I desire, that this little Exhi-
bition of mine may be looked upon as a
Free-holder's Vote for the choosing of
Knights and Burgeses to sit in the
Parliament of Nature, meaning thereby,
that

Dedicatory.

that as the Parliament owns a Freeholder, though he hath but forty Shillings a year, to be one of them; so in the same manner and degree, I also desire to be owned as one of you, and that no longer than I continue a faithful Friend and Servant of your Designs and Persons.

J. G.

AN



AN INDEX

OF THE

*Positions, Observations, and
Questions contained in this
Discourse.*

I. **T**HE Occasion of keeping the Accounts
of Burials arose first from the

Plague, Anno 1592.

pag. 2

2. Seven Alterations, and Augmentations
of the published Bills, between the years
1592. and 1662.

p. 2. 10

3. Reasons, why the Accounts of Burials and
Christenings should be kept universally, and
now called for, and perused by the Magi-
strate, p. 18

4. A true Account of the Plague cannot be
kept without the Account of other Disca-
ses, *ibid.*

5. The Ignorance of the Searchers no imped-
ment.

The Index.

ment to the keeping of sufficient, and useful
Accompts.

6. That about one third of all that were ever
quick die under five years old, and a-
bout thirty six per Centum under six,

7. That two parts of nine die of Acute, and
seventy of two hundred twenty nine of
Chronical Diseases, and four of two hundred
twenty nine of outward Griets,

8. A Table of the Proportions, *being* of the
most notorious, and formidable Diseases, or
Casualties,

9. That seven per Centum die of Age,

10. That some Diseases, and Casualties keep a
constant proportion, where as some other are
very irregular,

11. That not above one in four thousand are
Starved,

12. That it were better to maintain all Beg-
gars at the publick Charge, though eating
nothing, than to let them beg about the
Streets; and that employing them without
discretion, may do more harm than good,

13. That not one in two thousand are Murder-
ed in London, with the Reasons thereof,

14. That

The Index.

14. That not one in fifteen hundred dies Lunatick, p. 31
15. That few of those, who die of the French-pox, are set down, but coloured under the Consumption, &c. p. 33
16. That the Rickets is a new Disease, both as to name, and thing; that from fourteen dying thereof. An. 1634. it hath gradually increased to above five hundred, An. 1660. p. 34
17. That there is another new Disease appearing; as a Stopping of the Stomach, which hath increased in twenty years, from six, to near thirty hundred, p. 34
18. That the Rising of the Lights (supposed in wife Cases to be the Fits of the Mother) hath also increased in thirty years, from forty four, to two hundred forty nine, p. 38
19. That both the Stopping of the Stomach, and Rising of the Lights, are probably Reliques of, or depending upon the Rickets, p. 39
20. That the Stone is a new Disease, and is increasing, p. 40
21. The Gout strikes it a stay, p. 40
22. The Scabby Incesses, p. 40
23. The Deaths by reason of Agues, are those caused by Fevers, as one to forty, p. 41
24. Abor-

(esal
22
the
or
24
26
ep 4
are
pid.
are
27
beg-
ling
the
out
died,
id.
er-
of,
30
That

The Index.

24. Abortives, and Stillborn, *is* those that
are Christened, *are* as one to twenty, *ibid.*
25. That since the differences in Religion,
the Christnings have been neglected half or
half, *ibid.*
26. That not one Woman in an hundred dies in
Child-bed, nor one of two hundred in her
Labour, *ibid.*
27. Three Reasons why the Registering of Chil-
dren hath been neglected, *P. 42*
28. There was a confusion in the Accounts of
Chrysois, Infants, and Convulsions, but
rectified in this Dispute, *ibid.*
29. There have been in London, within this
last few times of great Mortality, *viz.* AD-
1602, 1603, 1625, and 1636, what of
what of 1603 was the greatest, *P. 46*
30. About 1603, and 1625, about a fifth part
of the whole died, and eight times more than
in 1603, *ibid.*
31. That a fourth part more die of the Plague
than are let down, *ibid.*
32. The Plague Anno 1603 lasted eight years
that in 1636 twelve years, but that in 1625
continued but one single year, *P. 49*
33. That Alterations in the Air do not operate
only more operate in the Plague, *ibid.*
34. Contagion of Courtiers, *ibid.*
34. That

The Index

34. This purple, Small-Pox, and other malignant Diseases, serves the Plague. *ibid.*
35. A disposition to the Air towards the Plague kills also those Women in Athens, who's husbands were *ibid.*
36. That is about the fifth part of the whole people died in the great Plague years, so two other fifth parts fled. *ibid.* which shows the large relation, and interst, which the Londoners have in the Country, *ibid.*
37. That (be the Plague great or small) the City is fully re-peopled within two years, *ibid.*
38. The years, 1618, 20, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 1649, 54, 56, 58, and 61, were sickly years, *ibid.*
39. The more sickly the year is, the less fertile of Births, *ibid.*
40. That Plagues always come in with King's Reigns is most false, *ibid.*
41. The Autumn, or the Fall, is the most unhealthy season, *ibid.*
42. That in London there have been twelve Burials for eleven Christnings, *ibid.*
43. That in the Country there have been, on an average, four three Christnings for fifty two Burials, *ibid.*

The Index

44. A Supposition, that the people in and about London, are a fifteenth part of the people of all England, and Wales, ibid.
45. That there are about six Millions and an half of people in England, and Wales, ibid.
46. That the people in the Country double by Procreation but in two hundred and eighty years, and in London in about seventy, as all there after will be shewing, the reason whereof is, that many of the Breeders leave the Country, and that the Breeders of London come from all parts of the Country, such persons travelling in the Country almost only as were born there, but in London multitudes of others, ibid.
47. That about 6000 per Annum come up to London out of the Country, ibid.
48. That in London about three die yearly out of eleven Families, ibid.
49. Where are about twenty five Millions of acres of Land in England, and Wales, ibid.
50. Why the Proportion of Breeders in London, is the less of the people, ibid.
51. The Country people do work to the Land, ibid.
52. That in London are more improvements of Breedings than in the Country, ibid.
53. That there are fourteen Males for thirteen Females in London, and in the Country, ibid.

The Index.

- Country but fifteen Males for fourteen Females, p.64
53. Polygamy useless to the multiplication of Mankind, without Castuations, p.65
54. Why Sheep, and Oxen out-breed Foxes, and other Vermin-Animals, p.66
55. There being fourteen Males to thirteen Females, and Males being prolifick forty years, and Females but twenty five, it follows, that in effect there be 560 Males to 325 Females, p.67
56. The said Inequality is redressed by the later marriage of the Males, and their employment in Wars, Sea-voyages, and Colonies, p.68
57. Physicians have two Women Patients to one Man; and yet more Men die than Women, p.68
58. The great emission of Males into the Wars out of London Anno 1642 was instantly supplied, p.68
59. Castuation is not used only to moderate the flesh of Estable Animals; but to promote their increase also, p.69
60. The true ratio formalis of the evil of Adulteries and Fornications, p.70
61. Where Polygamy is allowed, Wives can be no other than Servants, p.70

The Indent.

62. That ninety parishes, and sixteen Parishes of London are in twenty years increased from seven to twelve, and in forty years from twenty three to fifty five, p. 72
63. The sixteen Parishes have increased further than the ninety seven, the one having increased but from nine to ten in the said forty years, p. 73
64. The ten Old-Parishes have in fifty four years increased from nine to four, p. 75
65. The ninety seven, sixteen, and ten Parishes have in fifty four years increased from ten to five, *ibid.*
66. What great Houses within the Walls have been turned into Tenements, p. 76
67. Cripplegate-Parish hath much increased, *ibid.*
68. The City removes Westwards, with the persons thereof, *ibid.*
69. Why Ludgate is become ten narrower & throats for the City, *ibid.*
70. That there be some Parishes in London two hundred times as big as others, *ibid.*
71. The natural bigness and Figure of a Church for the Reformed Religion, p. 78
72. The City of London and Suburbs, being equally divided, would make 100 Parishes, about the largeness of Christ Church, Blackfriars, or Colemanstreet, *ibid.*
73. There

The Index.

73. There are about 24000 Teaching women in the ninety seven, sixteen, and ten Parishes in and about London. p.83
74. That about three die yearly out of eleven Families containing each eight persons; *ibid.*
75. There are about 12000 Families within the walls of London, p.83
76. The housing of the sixteen and ten Suburban Parishes is twice as big as that of the ninety seven Parishes within the walls, *ibid.*
77. The number of souls in the ninety seven, sixteen, and ten Parishes is about 384000. *ibid.*
78. Whereof 199000 are Males, and 185000 Females, *ibid.*
79. A Table showing of 100 quick conceptions how many die within six years, how many the next Decad, and so for every Decad till 76, p.84
80. Tables, whereby may be collected how many there be in London of every Age Assign'd, *ibid.*
81. That there be in the 97, 16, and ten Parishes near 70000 Fighting Men; that is, Men between the Ages of 16, and 56, p.85
82. That Westminster, Lambeth, Harington, Hackney, Redriff, Sreptney, Newington, contain as many people as the 97 Parishes within b 4

The Index.

82. within the walls, and are consequently *ibid.*
 the whole Pile, *ibid.*
 83. So that in, and about London are about
 81000 Fighting men, and 460000 in all,
ibid.
 84. Adam and Eve in 5610 years might have
 by the ordinary proportion of Procreation,
 begotten more people, than are now probably
 upon the face of the earth, *ibid.* p.86
 85. Wherefore the World cannot be older than
 the Scriptures represent it, *ibid.*
 86. That every Wedding and wish another
 produces four Children, *ibid.* p.87
 87. That in several places the proportion between
 the Males and Females differ, *ibid.*
 88. That in ninety years there were just as ma-
 ny Males as Females Buried without account
 the great Parish in the County, *ibid.*
 89. That a Parish, consisting of about 2700
 Inhabitants, had in 90 years but 1059 more
 Christnings, than Burials, *ibid.* p.88
 90. There come yearly to dwell at London a-
 bout 6000 Strangers out of the Country,
 which swells the Burials about 1200 per
 Annum, *ibid.*
 91. In the County there have been five Christ-
 nings for four Burials, *ibid.* p.89
 92. Confirmation, that the most fruitful
 years are also the most fruitful, *ibid.*
 93. The

The Index.

93. The proportion between the greatest, and least mortalities, in the Countrey are greater than the same in the City, p.91
94. The Countrey is more capable of good, and bad impressions, than that of the City. p.92
95. The difference also of Births are greater in the Countrey, than at London, p.93
96. In the Countrey but about one of fifty dies yearly, but at London one of thirty, ever and above the Plague, ibid.
97. London not so healthful now as heretofore, p.94
98. It is doubted whether increase of people, or the burning of Sea-coal were the cause, or both, p.95
99. The Art of making of Gold would be neither benefit to the World, or the Artist, p.97
100. The Elements of true Policy are to understand throughly the Lands, and hands of any Countrey, p.98
101. Upon what considerations the intrinsic value of Lands doth depend, ibid.
102. And in what the Accidents, p.99
103. Some of the few benefits of having a true Account of the people, ibid.
104. That but a small part of the whole people are employed upon necessary affairs, ibid.

The Index.

305. *That a true Account of people is necessary for the Government, and Trade of them, and for their peace and plenty, p.100*
106. *Whether this Account ought to be entrusted to the chief Governours,* *ibid.*

THE

The Preface.

Plague-time; how the Sicknels increased, or decreased, that so the Rich might judg of the necessity of their removal, and Trades-men might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their respective dealings.

2. Now, I thought that the Wisdom of our City had certainly designed the laudable practice of taking, and distributing these Accounts for other and greater uses, than those above-mentioned, or at least that some other use might be made of them: and thereupon I casting mine Eye upon so many of the General Bills, as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them,

The Preface

them, to look out all the Bills I
could, and (to be short) to furnish
my self with as much matter of
that kind, even as the Hall of the
Parish-Clarks could afford me;
the while, when I had reduced
into Tables (the Copies whereof
are here inserted) so as to have a
view of the whole together, in
order to the more ready compar-
ing of one Year, Season, Parish,
or other Division of the City
with another, in respect of all the
Burials, and Christnings, and of
all the Diseases, and Casualties,
happening in each of them respec-
tively, I did then begin, not only
to examine the Concepts, Printed
and

The Preface.

and Conjectures, which upon views of a few scattered Bills I had taken up; but did also admit new ones, as I found reason, and occasion from my Tables.

3. Moreover, finding some Truths, and not commonly believed Opinions, to arise from my Meditations upon these neglected Papers, I proceeded further, to consider what benefit the knowledge of the same would bring to the World; that I might not engage myself in idle, and useless Speculations; but, like those Noble Virtuosi of Gresham-Colledg, who reduce their subtil Disquisitions upon Nature into
down-

The Preface.

downright Mechanical uses, presented the World with some real Fruit from those airy Blossoms.

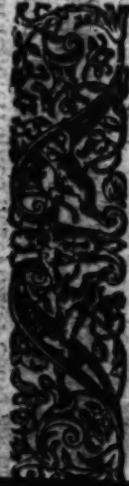
4. How far I have succeeded in the Premises, I now offer to the World's censure. Who, I hope, will not expect from me, not professing Letters, things demonstrated with the same certainty I shew with Learned men determine in their Schools; but will take it well, that I should offer at a new thing, and could forbear presuming to meddle where any of the Learned Pens have ever touched before, and that I have taken the pains, and been at the charge of setting out those Tables,

The Preface.

bles, whereby all men may both
correct my Positions, and raise
others of their own. For herein
I have, like a silly School-boy,
coming to say my Lesson to the
World (that Peevish, and Teiboy
Master) brought a bundle of
Rods, wherewith to be whipped
for every mistake. I have com-
mited. now having I answered
him and; alond? need I not
in this blood I indt. Here is shot
that of blood has, might even a
and every where of shining
have and and I have and
and I indt has, and had
and in need has, and need
- I shot on the I -

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Natural and Political

OBSERVATIONS, &c.

CHAP. I.

of the Bills of Mortality, their beginning,
and progress.

THE first of the continued Weekly Bills of Mortality extant at the Parish Clerks Hall, begins the Twenty ninth of December 1603, being the first year of King James his Reign; since when a weekly computation hath been kept there of Burials and Christnings. It is true, There were Burials before

(2)

before, *viz.* for the Years 1592, -93, -94; but so interrupted since, that I could not depend upon the sufficiency of them, rather relying upon those Accounts, which have been kept since in order, as to all the uses I shall make of them.

2. I believe, that the rise of keeping these Accounts was taken from the *Plague*: for the said *Bills* (for ought appears) first began in the said year 1592, being a time of great *Mortality*; and, after some disuse, were resumed again in the year 1603, after the great *Plague* then happening likewise.

3. These *Bills* were printed and published, not only every Week on *Thursdays*, but also a general Account of the whole Year was given in upon the *Thursday* before *Christmas-day*; which said general Accounts have been presented in the several manners following, *viz.* from the Year 1603, to the Year 1624, *inclusivè*, according to the Pattern here inserted.

1623.

1624.

The general Bill for the whole Year, of all the Burials and Christnings, as well within the City of London, and the Liberties thereof, as in the Nine out-Parishes adjoining to the City, with the Pest-house belonging

(8)

*longing to the same: from Thursday the 18th
of December 1623, to Thursday the 16th
of December 1624; according to the Report
made to the King's most Excellent Majesty
by the Company of the Parish-Clerks of
London.*

Buried this Year in the Fourscore
and seventeen Parishes of Lon- } 3386
don, within the Walls,

Whereof of the Plague, }
Buried this Year in the Sixteen Pa- }
rishes of London, and the Pesthouse, } 5924
being within the Liberties, and
without the Walls,

Whereof, of the Plague, } 5
The whole Sum of all the Burials in
London, and the Liberties thereof, is } 9310
this Year

Whereof, of the Plague, } 6
Buried of the Plague without the
Liberties, in Middlesex and Surrey, }
this whole Year, is } 6368

Christened in London, and the Li- }
beries thereof, this Year, }
Buried this Year in the Nine out-
Parishes adjoining to London, and } 2900
out of the Freedoms,

Whereof, of the Plague, } 5
The }
B 2

(A)

8. The Total of all the Burials in the
places aforesaid, is

Whereof, of the Plague, 111

Christened in all the aforesaid
places this Year, 829

Parishes clear of the Plague, 116

Parishes that have been Infected
this Year, 6

4. In the Year 1625, every Parish was
particularized, as in this following Bill:
where note, That this next year of Plague
caused the Augmentation, and Corrédition
of the Bills; as the former year of Plague did
the very being of them.

1624. 1625.

*A general, or great Bill for this Year, of the
whole number of Burials, which have been
buried of all Diseases, and also of the
Plague in every Parish within the City of
London, and the Liberties thereof; as also
in the Nine out Parishes adjoining to the
said City; with the Pest-house belonging to
the same: from Thursday the 16. day of
December, 1624. to Thursday the 13. day
of December, 1625. according to the Report
made*

(5)

*made to the King's most Excellent Majesty
by the Company of Parish Clerks of Lon-
don.*

LONDON,

	Bur.	Plag.
A lbanes in Woodstreet	188	78
Alhallows Barking	397	263
Alhallows Breadstreet	34	14
Alhallows the Great	442	302
Alhallows Hony-lane	18	8
Alhallows the Lefs	259	205
Alhallows in Lombard-street	86	44
Alhallows Stainings	183	138
Alhallows the Wall	301	155
Alphage Cripple-gate	240	190
Andrew-Hubbard	146	101
Andrews Under-shaft	219	149
Andrews by Wardrobe	373	191
Ann at Alder-gate	196	128
Ann Black-Fryers	336	215
Antholins Parish	62	31
Austins Parish	72	40
Bartholomew at the Exchange	52	24
Bennets Fink	108	57
Bennets Grace Church	48	14
Bennets at Pauls Wharf	226	131
Bennets Shearhog	24	8
Borolpbs Billings-gate	99	66
Christ's-Church Parish	611	371
		Chri-

B 3

LONDON,

	Bur.	PL
Christophers Parish	48	28
Clements by Eastcheap	87	72
Dionys Back-Church	99	59
Donsians in the East	335	225
Edmunds Lombardstreet	78	49
Ethelborow in Bishops-gate	205	101
St. Faiths	89	45
St. Fosters in Foster-lane	149	102
Gabriel Fen-Church	71	54
George Botolphs-lane	30	19
Gregories by Pauls	296	196
Hellens in Bishops-gate street	136	71
James by Garlick-hith	180	109
John Baptist	122	79
John Evangelist	7	0
John Zacharies	143	97
James Dukes-place	310	154
Katherine Colemanstreet	26	175
Katherine Cree Church	886	373
Lawrence in the Jewry	91	55
Lawrence Pountney	206	127
Leonards Eastcheap	55	26
Leonards Foster-lane	292	209
Magnus Parish by the Bridge	137	85
Margarets Lothbury	114	64
Margarets Moses	37	25
Margarets new Fishstreet	123	82
Margarets Pattons	77	50
Mary		

(7)

LONDON,

V.O. Br. O. L. Pl.

Mary Ab-Church	98	113
Mary Aldermanbury	126	79
Mary Aldermay	92	54
Mary le Bow	35	49
Mary Bothaw	22	14
Mary Coal-Church	26	11
Mary at the Hill	52	84
Mary Mounthaw	76	53
Mary Sommerfet	270	192
Mary Stainings	70	44
Mary Woolchurch	58	35
Mary Woolfioth	82	50
Martins frommonget-lane	25	18
Martins at Ludgate	254	164
Martins Orgars	188	47
Martins Ourwich	60	30
Martins in the Vintry	339	208
Matthew Friday-street	24	11
Maudlins in Milk-street	401	23
Maudlins Old-fish-street	225	142
Michael Bassishaw	199	139
Michael Cornhill	159	79
Michael Crooked lane	144	91
Michael Queen-hith	215	157
Michael in the Quern	53	30
Michael in the Royal	111	61
Michael in Wood-street	189	68
Mildreds Bread-street	60	44

B 4

Mil-

(8)

LONDON,

	Bur.	PL
Mildreds Poultry	94	45
Nicholas Acons	33	13
Nicholas Coal-Abby	87	67
Nicholas Olaves	70	43
Olaves in Hart-street	266	195
Olaves in the Jewry	43	25
Olaves in Silver-street	274	103
Pancras by Soper-lane	17	8
Peters in Cheap	68	44
Peters in Cornhill	318	78
Peters at Pauls Wharf	97	68
Peters Poor in Broad-street	52	27
Stevens in Coalman-street	506	350
Stevens in Walbrook	25	13
Swithins at London-stone	99	60
Thomas Apostles	141	107
Trinity Parish	148	87

*Buried within the 97 Parishes
within the Walls of all Di-
seases*

14340

Whereof, of the Plague

39197

Andrews

	Bar.	Plag.
Andrews in Holborn	2190	1636
Bartholomew the Great	516	369
Bartholomew the Less	111	65
Brides Parish	1481	1031
Botolph Algate	2573	1653
Bridewel Precinct	213	152
Botolphs Bishops-gate	2334	714
Botolphs Alders-gate	578	367
Dunstons the West	860	642
Georges Southwark	1608	912
Giles Cripplegate	3988	2338
Olaves in Southwark	3689	2609
Saviours in Southwark	2746	1671
Sepulchres Parish	3425	2420
Thomas in Southwark	335	277
Trinity in the Minorities	131	87
At the Pesthouse	194	189

*Buried in the 16 Parishes with-
 out the Walls, standing part
 within the Liberties, and part
 without, in Middlesex, and Sur-
 rey, and at the Pest-house,
 Whereof, of the Plague*

3 17153

Buried

Buried in the Nine out Parishes.

	<i>Bur.</i>	<i>Plag.</i>
Clements Temple-bar	1284	755
Giles in the Fields	1333	947
Jamies at Clarken-well	1191	903
Katherins by the Tower	998	744
Leonards in Shoreditch	1995	1407
Martins in the Fields	1470	973
Mary White-chapel	3305	2272
Magdalens Bermondsey	1127	889
Savoy Parish	250	176

Buried in the Nine out Parishes, in } 12953
Middlesex and Surrey,

Whereof, of the Plague, } 9067

*The Total of all the Burials of all
 Diseases, within the Walls, with-
 out the Walls, in the Liberties,
 in Middlesex and Surrey: with
 the Nine out Parishes, and the
 Pest-house,*

Whereof, Buried of the Plague, this } 35417
present year, is

Christsnings this present year, is } 6983

Parishes clear this year, is } 1

Parishes infected this year, is } 121
5. In

(11)

5. In the Year 1626, the City of *Westminster*, in imitation of *London*, was inserted: The gross Account of the *Burials* and *Christenings*, with distinction of the *Plague* being only taken notice of therein; the fifth, or last Canton, or Lined-space, of the said Bill, being varied into the form following, viz.

In *Westminster* this Year *Buried* 471
Plague 13
Christenings 361

6. In the Year 1629, an Account of the *Diseases* and *Casualties*, whereof any dyed; together with the distinction of *Males* and *Females*, making the sixth Canton of the Bill, was added in manner following.

The Canton of Casualties; and of the Bill for the Year 1632, being of the same form with that of 1629.

The

(12)

*The Diseases and Casualties this
Year, being 1632.*

A Bortive and Stillborn	415
A Affrighted	628
Aged	43
Ague	17
Apoplex and Meagrim	1
Bit with a mad Dog	3
Bleeding	38
Bloody flux, Scowring, and flux,	28
Bruised, Issues, Sores, and Ulcers,	5
Burnt and Scalded	9
Burst and Rupture	10
Cancer and Wolf	1
Canker	171
Childbed	2268
Chrysomes and Infants	55
Cold and Cough	56
Colick, Stone, and Strangury	1797
Consumption	241
Convulsion	5
Cut of the Stone	6
Dead in the street, and starved	267
Dropfie and Swelling	4
Drowned	38
Executed and Prest to death	Falling

Falling Sicknefs	17
Fever	1168
Fiftula	113
Flox and Small Pox	531
French Pox	112
Gangrene	5
Gout	4
Grief	111
Jaundies	43
Jaw-faln	78
Impofthume	44
Kill'd by feveral accidents	6
King's Evil	38
Lethargy	2
Livergrown	87
Lunatick	5
Made away themfelves	151
Meafles	180
Murthered	7
Overlaid, and ftarved at Nurfe	70
Palfie	25
Piles	1
Plague	3
Planet	113
Pleurifie and Spleen	36
Purples and Spotted Fever	38
Quinfie	17
Rifing of the Lights	98
Sciatica	1
Scurvy	

(84)

Scurvy and Itch	1189
Suddenly	62
Surfet	86
Swine Pox	16
Teeth	478
Thrush and Sore-mouth	40
Tympany	3
Tiflick	34
Vanishing	1
Worms	27

Christ-Males	4994	{	Males	4932
ned Females	4590		Females	4603
In all	9584		In all	9535

Whereof, of the Plague 8

Increased in the Burials in the 122
Parishes, and at the Pest-house } 993
this year,
Decreased of the Plague in the 122
Parishes, and at the Pest-house } 662
this year,

7. In the Year 1636, the Account of the
Burials and *Christnings*, in the Parishes of
Ullington, *Lambeth*, *Stepney*, *Newington*,
Hackney, and *Redriff* were added in the man-
ner following, making a seventh Canton,

18

In Margaretts } Christened 440
 Westminsterr } Buried 890
 } Plague 0

Kingston } Christened 36
 } Buried 113
 } Plague 0

Lambeth } Christened 132
 } Buried 220
 } Plague 0

Stepney } Christened 892
 } Buried 1486
 } Plague 0

Newington } Christened 99
 } Buried 181
 } Plague 0

Hackney } Christened 3900
 } Buried 950
 } Plague 0

Redriff } Christened 16
 } Buried 48
 } Plague 0

The Total of all the Buried } 2958
 also in the seven last Years }
 Christened in Newington }
 Whereof, of the Plague, }
 The Total of all the Buried } 1645
 Christnings, amounting to } 8. C.

8. *Covenant-Garden* being made a Parish, the Nine out Parishes were called the Ten out Parishes, the which in former years were but Eight.

9. In the Year 1660, the last-mentioned ten Parishes, with *Westminster, Islington, Lambeth, Stepney, Newington, Hackney*, and *Redriff*, are entred under two Divisions, viz. the one containing the Twelve Parishes lying in *Middlesex* and *Surry*, and the other the Five Parishes within the City and Liberties of *Westminster*, viz. *St. Clement Danes, St. Paul's, Covenant-Garden, St. Martin's* in the Fields, *St. Mary-Sever*, and *St. Margaret's Westminster*.

10. We have hitherto described the several steps whereby the *Bills of Mortality* are come up to their present state; we come next to shew how they are made and composed, which is in this manner, viz. When any one dies, then, either by tolling, or ringing of a Bell, or by bespeaking of a Grave of the *Sexton*, the same is known to the *Searchers*, corresponding with the said *Sexton*.

11. The *Searchers* hereupon (who are ancient Matrons, sworn to their Office) repair to the place where the dead Corps lies, and by view of the same, and by other enquiries, they examine by what *Disease* or *Causality*

ally the Corps died. Hereupon they make their Report to the *Parish Clerk*, and he, every *Tuesday* night, carries in an Account of all the *Burials* and *Christenings* happening that Week, to the *Clerk* of the *Hall*. On *Wednesday* the general Account is made up and printed, and on *Thursday* published and dispersed to the several Families who will pay out *Shillings per Annum* for them.

12. *Memorandum*, That although the general yearly *Bills* have been set out in the several varieties aforementioned, yet the Original Entries in the *Hall-books* were as exact in the very first year, as to all particulars, as now; and the specifying of *Casualties* and *Diseases* was probably more.

General Observations upon the Casualties,

IN my Discourses upon these *Bills*, I shall first speak of the *Casualties*, then give my Observations with reference to the *Places* and *Parishes* comprehended in the *Bills*; and next of the *Years* and *Seasons*.
1. There seems to be good reason, why the *Magistrate* should himself take notice of the numbers

numbers of *Burrows* and *Christnings*, viz. to see whether the City increase or decrease; Peoples; whether it increase proportionably with the rest of the Nation; whether it be grown big enough, or too big, &c. But why a he same should be made known to the People, other wise than to please them, as with a curiosity, I see not.

2. Nor could I ever yet learn (from all many I have asked, and chose not of the least *Sincerity*) to what purpose the distinction between *Males* and *Females* is inserted, or taken notice of; or why that of *Marriages* was not equally given in? Nor is it obvious to every body, why the Account of *Deaths* (whereof we are now speaking) made? The reason, which seems most obvious for this later, is, That the state of health in the City may at all times appear.

3. Now it may be Objected, That the Cause depends most upon the Accounts of *Epidemical Diseases*, and upon the chief of them all the *Plague*; Wherefore the mention of the rest seems only matter of curiosity, &c.

4. But to this we Answer, That the knowledge even of the numbers which dye of the *Plague*, is not sufficiently deduced from the meer Report of the *Searchers*, which only the Bills afford; but from other Retrospections, and

nd comparings of the *Plague* with some of
her *Casualties*.

5. For we shall make it probable, that in
the Years of *Plague*, a quarter part more dies
of that *Disease* than are set down; the same
we shall also prove by other *Casualties*. Where-
fore, if it be necessary to impart to the world
good Account of some few *Casualties*,
which since it cannot well be done without
giving an Account of them all, then is our
common practice of so doing very apt and
rational.

6. Now, to make these Corrections upon
the, perhaps, ignorant and careless *Searchers*
Reports, I considered first of what Authori-
ty they were of themselves, that is, whether
any credit at all were to be given to their
Distinguishments and finding that many of
the *Casualties* were but matter of sense, at
whether a Child were *Abortive* or *Stillborn*;
whether men were *Aged*, that is to say, above
sixty years old, or thereabouts when they dis-
d, without any curious determinations;
whether such *Aged* persons died purely of
Age, as for that the *Intense heat* was quite ex-
haust, or the *Radical moisture* quite dried up
(for I have heard some Candid *Physicians*
complain of the darkness which themselves
were in hereupon) I say, that these Distin-
guishments

guishment being but matter of sense, I concluded the Searchers Report might be sufficient in the Case.

7. As for *Consumptions*, if the *Searchers* do but truly Report (as they may) whether the dead Corps were very lean and worn away it matters not to many of our purposes, whether the Disease were exactly the same, as *Phthisians* define it in their Books. Moreover In case a man of seventy five years old die of a *Cough* (of which had been free, he might have possibly lived to ninety). I esteem it little error (as to many of our purposes) if this Person be in the Table of *Catarrhs* reckoned among the *Aged*, and not placed under the Title of *Coughs*.

8. In the matters of *Infants* I would define but to know clearly, what the *Searchers* mean by *Infants*, as whether Children that cannot speak, as the word *Infant* seems to signify, or Children under two or three years o'd, although I should not be satisfied, whether the *Infant* died of *Wind*, or of *Teeth*, or of the *Convulsion*, &c. or were choaked with *Phlegm* or else of *Teeth*, *Convulsion*, and *Scouring*, or together, which, they say, do often cause one another; for, I say, it is somewhat to know how many die usually before they can speak, or how many live past any assigned number of years.

9. I say, it is enough, if we know from the *Searchers* but the most predominant Symptoms; as that one died of the *Head-sh*, who was sorely tormented with it, though the *Physician* were of Opinion, that the Disease was in the *Stomach*. Again, if one died suddenly, the matter is not great, whether it be reported in the Bills, *Suddenly, Apoplexy, or Planet-strucken, &c.*

10. To conclude, In many of these Cases the *Searchers* are able to report the Opinion of the *Physician*, who was with the Patient, as they receive the same from the Friends of the Defunct: and in very many Cases, such as *Drowning, Scalding, Bleeding, Vomiting, making away themselves, Lunatics, Sores, Small-pox, &c.* their own senses are sufficient, and the generality of the World are able pretty well to distinguish the *Gout, Stone, Dropsie, Falling sickness, Palsie, Agues, Pleurisie, Rickets*, one from another.

11. But now as for those Casualties, which are aptest to be confounded and mistaken, I shall in the ensuing Discourse presume to touch upon them so far, as the Learning of these Bills hath enabled me.

12. Having premised these general Advertisements, our first Observation upon the *Casualties* shall be, That in Twenty Years

C 3 there

there dying of all Diseases and Casualties 229250, that 71124 died of the *Thrush*, *Consumption*, *Rickets*, *Teeth* and *Worms*; and as *Adults*, *Chrysomes*, *Infants*, *Liverworms*, and *Overlaid*; that is to say, that about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole died of those Diseases, which we guess did all light upon Children under four or five years old.

13. There died also of the *Small Pox*, *Swine Pox*, and *Measles*, and of *Worms* without *Consumptions*, 12210. of which number we suppose likewise, that about $\frac{2}{3}$ might be Children under six years old. Now, if we consider that sixteen of the said 229250 died of that extraordinary and grand Casualty, the *Plague*, we shall find that about thirty *fix per Centum* of all quick conceptions died before six years old.

14. The second Observation is, That of the said 229250 dying of all Diseases, there died of *acute* Diseases (the *Plague* excepted) but about 50000, or $\frac{1}{5}$ parts. The which proportion doth give a measure of the State, and disposition of this *Climate* and *Air* as to health; these *acute* and *Epidemical* Diseases happening suddenly and vehemently, upon the like corruptions and alterations in the *Air*.

15. The third Observation is, That of the said 229250 about seventy died of *Chronicall* Diseases, which shews (as I conceive) the State and Disposition of the Country (including as well its *Food* as *Air*) in reference to health, or rather to *longevity*; for as the proportion of *acute* and *Epidemical* Diseases shews the aspects of the *Air* to sudden and vehement Impressions; so the *Chronicall* Diseases shew the ordinary temper of the place; so that upon the proportion of *Chronicall* Diseases seems to hang the judgment of the firmness of the Country for *long life*. For, I conceive, that in Countries subject to great *Epidemical* sweeps, men may live very long, but where the proportion of the *Chronicall* distempers is great, it is not likely to be so; because men being long sick, and alwaies sickly, cannot live to any great Age, as we see in several sorts of *Metal-men*, who, although they are less subject to *acute* Diseases than others, yet seldom live to be old, that is, not to reach unto those years, which *David* says is the Age of Man.

16. The fourth Observation is, That of the said 229250, not 4000 died of onward Grievs, as of *Cancers*, *Fistulas*, *Sores*, *Ulcers*, *broken and bruised Limbs*, *Imposthumes*, *Itch*, *King's Evil*, *Leprosy*, *Scald head*,

Swine

(24)

Swine Pass, Went, &c. viz. not one in fixty.

17. In the next place, whereas many persons live in great fear and apprehension of some of the more formidable and notorious Diseases following; I shall only set down how many died of each; that the respective numbers, being compared with the Total 229250; those persons may the better understand the hazard they are in.

Table of notorious Diseases.

Apoplex	1306
Cut of the Stone	38
Falling Sicknefs	74
Dead in the Streets	243
Gout	134
Head-ach	51
Jaundice	998
Lethargy	67
Leprosie	6
Lunatick	158
Overlaid and Starved	529
Palsie	423
Rupture	201
Stone and Strangury	863
Sciatica	5
Suddenly	44

Table

Table of Casualties.

Bleeding	69
Burnt and Scalded	125
Drowned	829
Excessive drinking	2
Frighted	23
Grief	279
Hanged themselves	222
Kill'd by several accidents	1021
Murdered	86
Poysoned	14
Smothered	26
Shot	7
Starved	51
Vomiting	136

18. In the foregoing Observations we ventured to make a Standard of the healthfulness of the *Air* from the proportion of *acute* and *Epidemical* Diseases, and of the wholsomeness of the Food, from that of the *Chronical*. Yet, for as much as neither of them alone do shew the *longevity* of the Inhabitants, we shall in the next place come to the more absolute Standard and Correction of both, which is the proportion of the *Age*, viz. 15757 to the Total 229250. That is,

is, of about 1 to 15, or 7 per Cent. Only the question is, What number of years the *Searchers* call *Age*, which I conceive must be the same that *David* calls so, viz. 70. For no man can be said to die properly of *Age*, who is much less. It follows from hence, That if in any other Country more than seven of the 100 live beyond 70, such Country is to be esteemed more healthful than this of our City.

19. Before we speak of particular *Casualties*, we shall observe, That among the several *Casualties* some bear a constant proportion unto the whole number of *Burials*; such are *Chronical Diseases*, and the Diseases whereunto the City is most subject; as for Example, *Consumptions*, *Dropsies*, *Faundices*, *Gout*, *Stone*, *Palsie*, *Starvy*, *Rising of the Lights* or *Mother*, *Rickets*, *Aged*, *Agues*, *Feveris*, *Bloody Flux* and *Scouring*: nay, some Accidents, as *Grief*, *Drowning*, *Men's making away themselves*, and being *Kill'd by several Accidents*, &c. do the like; whereas *Epidemical* and *Malignant Diseases*, as the *Plague*, *Purples*, *Spotted Fever*, *Small Pox* and *Messles* do not keep that equality: so as in some Years, or Months, there died ten times as many as in others.

CHAP. III.

Of Particular Casualties.

1. **M**Y first Observation is, That few are *starved*. This appears, for that of the 22925^c, which have died, we find not above fifty one to have been *starved*, excepting helpless *Infants* at Nurse; which being caused rather by carelessness, ignorance, and infirmity of the Milch-women, is not properly an effect or sign of want of food in the Country, or of means to get it.

2. The Observation which I shall add hereunto, is, That the vast number of *Beggars*, swarming up and down this City, do all live, and seem to be most of them healthy and strong; whereupon I make this question, Whether, since they do all live by begging, that is, without any kind of labour; it were not better for the State to keep them, even although they earned nothing? that so they might live regularly, and not in that Debauchery, as many Beggars do; and that they might be cured of their bodily Impotencies, or

or taught to work, &c. each according to his condition and capacity; or by being employed in some work (not better undone) might be accustomed and fitted for labour?

3. To this some may Object, That *Beggars* are now maintained by voluntary Contributions, whereas in the other way the same must be done by general Tax; and consequently, the Objects of Charity would be removed and taken away.

4. To which we Answer, That in *Holland*, although no where fewer Beggars appear to charm up commiseration in the credulous, yet no where is there greater or more frequent Charity: only indeed the Magistrate is both the *Beggar*, and the *Disposer* of what is got by *begging*; so as all Givers have a Moral certainty that their Charity shall be well applied.

5. Moreover, I question, Whether what we give to a Wretch that shews us lamentable sores and mutilations, be alwaies out of the purest Charity? that is, purely for God's sake; for as much as when we see such Objects, we then feel in our selves a kind of pain and passion by consent, of which we ease our selves, when we think we ease them, with whom we sympathized; or else we bespeak aforehand the like commiseration in others.

others towards our selves, when we shall (as we fear we may) fall into the like distress.

6. We have said, *'Twere better the Publick should keep the Beggars, though they earned nothing, &c.* But most men will laugh to hear us suppose, That any able to work (as indeed most *Beggars* are, in one kind of measure or another) should be kept without earning any thing. But we Answer, That if there be but a certain proportion of work to be done, and that the same be already done by the *non-Beggars*, then to employ the *Beggars* about it, will but transfer the want from one hand to another; nor can a Learner work so cheap as a skilful practised Artist can. As for example, a practised *Spinner* shall spin a pound of Wool, worth two shillings, for six pence; but a Learner, undertaking it, for three pence, shall make the wool indeed into yarn, but not worth twelve pence.

7. This little hint is the model of the greatest work in the World, which is the making of *England* as considerable for Trade as *Holland*; for there is but a certain proportion of Trade in the World; and *Holland* is prepossessed of the greatest part of it, and is thought to have more skill and experience to manage it; wherefore, to bring *England* in to *Holland's* condition, as to this particular,

in the same, as to send all the *Beggars* about *London* into the *West Country* to Spin, where they shall only spin the Clothiers Wool, and beggar the present Spinners at best; but, at worst, put the whole Trade of the Country to a stand, until the *Hallander*, being more ready for it, have snap'd that with the rest.

My next Observation is, That but few are *Murder'd*; viz. not above 86 of the 16925, which have died of other Diseases and Casualties; whereas in *Paris* few nights pass without their *Tragedy*.

The Reasons of this we conceive to be *Three*. One is the *Government* and *Guard* of the City by *Citizens* themselves, and that a *legislatum*. No man settling into a Trade for want of employment. And the other is, The natural and customary abhorrence of that inhuman Crime, and all *Blasphemy*, by most *English* men for of all that are *Executed*, few are for *Murder*. Besides the great and frequent *Revolutions* and *Changes* in Government since the Year 1650, have been with little *disorder*; the *Usurper* themselves having *Executed* few in comparison, upon the Account of disturbing their *Innovation*. In brief, when any dead Body is found in *England*, no *Alchemist*, or *Witch* of Letters

Letters, can use more subtle suppositions and variety of conjectures to find out the Demonstration or Cipher; than every common unconcerned person doth to find out the Marshmeters, and that for ever, until it be done.

To 11. The *Lunatics* are also still few, viz. 158 in 229250, though I hear nearly more than are set down in our *Bills*, few being cured for sores, but those who die at *Brixton*; and these all seem to dye of their *Lunacy*; who called *Lunatics*; for there is much difference in computing the number of *Lunatics*, that die (though of *Fevers* and all other Diseases, unto which *Lunacy* is no *Superfetus*) and those that dye by reason of their *Madness*.

To 12. So that, this *Cassidy* being so intricate, I shall not force my self to make any inference from the numbers and proportions we find in our *Bills* concerning it. Only I dare assure any man at this present, well in his *Wars*, for one in a thousand; that he shall not exceed a *Lunatic* in *Bedlam* within these seven years; because I find not above one in about one thousand five hundred have *Strokes*; but the like may be made of the Accidents of men that made away themselves; who

who are another sort of Mad men, that think to ease themselves of pain by leaping into *Hell*; or else are yet more Mad, so as to think there is no such place; or that men may go to rest by death, though they dye in *Self-murder*, the greatest Sin.

14. We shall say nothing of the numbers of those that have been *Drowned*, *Killed by falls from Seafields*, or by *Carts running over them*, &c. because the same depends upon the casual Trade and Employment of men, and upon matters which are but circumstantial to the Seasons and Regions we live in, and affords little of that Science and Certainty we aim at.

15. We find one *Casualty* in our Bills, of which, though there be daily talk, there is little effect; much like our abhorrent of *Toads* and *Snakes* as most poisonous Creatures, whereas few men dare say upon their own knowledge they ever found harm by either; and this *Casualty* is the *French Rage*, gotten, for the most part, not so much by the intemperate use of *Venery* (which rather causeth the *Gout*) as of many common Women.

16. I say, the *Bills of Mortality* would take off these Rages, which keep some men within bounds, as to these extravagancies; for in

the aforementioned 229250, we find not above 392 to have died of the *Pox*. Now, forasmuch as it is not good to let the World be lulled into a security and belief of impunity by our *Bills*, which we intend shall not be only as *Deaths heads* to put men in mind of their *Mortality*, but also as *Mercurial Staves* to point out the most dangerous waies that lead us into it and misery; We shall therefore shew, that the *Pox* is not as the *Toads* and *Snakes* aforementioned, but of a quite contrary nature, together with the reason why it appears otherwise.

17. Forasmuch as by the ordinary discourse of the World it seems a great part of men have, at one time or other, had some species of this Disease, I wondering why so few died of it, especially because I could not take that to be so harmless, whereof so many complained very fiercely; upon enquiry, I found that those who died of it out of the Hospitals (especially that of *Kingsland*, and the *Lock* in *Southwark*) were returned of *Ulcers* and *Sores*. And in brief, I found, that all mentioned to dye of the *French Pox* were returned by the *Clerks* of *Saint Giles* and *Saint Martin's in the Fields* only, in which place I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable Houses of uncleanness

cleanness were: from whence I concluded, that only *bared* persons, and such, whose very *Noses* were eaten off, were reported by the *Savages* to have died of this too frequent *Melancholy*.

18. In the next place, it shall be examined under what Name or *Casualty* such as die of these Diseases are brought in: I say, under the *Consumption*: forasmuch as all dying thereof dye so emaciated and lean (their *Ulcers* disappearing upon Death) that the Old-women *Savages*, after the mist of a Cup of *Ale*, and the bribe of a Two-groat fee, in stead of one given them, cannot tell whether this emaciation or leanness were from a *Phthisis*, or from an *Hebetic Fever*, *Astrophy*, &c. or from an Intention of the *Spermatick* parts, which in length of time, and in various digresses bath at last viated the habit of the Body, and by disabling the parts to digest their nourishment, brought them to the condition of Leanness above mentioned.

19. My next Observation is, That of the *Rickets* we find no mention among the *Casualties*, until the Year 1634, and then but of 14 for that whole Year.

20. Now the Question is, Whether that Disease did first appear about that time; or whether a Disease, which had been long before,

fore, did then first receive its Name?
 2. To clear this Difficulty out of the Bills
 (for I dare venture on no deeper Arguments)
 I enquired what other Casualtic before the
 Year 1634 named in the Bills, was most like
 the *Rickets*; and found, not only by Preced-
 ents to know it, but also from other Bills
 that *Livergrow* was the nearest; For in
 some years I find *Livergrow*, *Spleen*, and
Rickets, put all together, by reason (as I
 conceive) of their likeness to each other.
 Hereupon I added the *Livergrow*, of the
 Year 1634, viz. 778 to the *Rickets* of the
 same Year, viz. 174, making in all 952 which
 Total, as also the Number 778 itself, I com-
 pared, with the *Livergrow* of the precedent
 Year 1633, viz. 82. All which shewed me,
 that the *Rickets* was a new Disease over and a-
 bove. Item, of 500 400 400 400 400 400
 102. Now, this being but faint Arguments,
 I looked both forwards and backwards, and
 found, that in the Year 1628, when no *Rickets*
 appeared, there were but 92 *Livergrow*s
 and in the Year 1636 (here where 19 *Rickets*
 grow, although there were also 681 of the
Rickets, only this in dispute be denied,) that
 when the *Rickets* grew very numerous (as in
 the Year 1660, viz. 521) then there ap-
 peared not above 15 of *Livergrow*.

22, in the Year 1659 were 44 *Rickets*, and 3 *Liverworts*. In the Year 1658, were 49 *Rickets*, and 51 *Liverworts*. Now, though it be granted that these Diseases were confounded in the Judgment of the *Nurses*, yet it is most certain, that the *Liverworts* did never but once, viz. *Ann* 1630, exceed 180; whereas *Ann*'s 660, *Liverworts* and *Rickets* were 536. 1630. 1640. 1650. 1660.

I 24. It is also to be observed, That the *Rickets* were never more numerous than now, and that they are still increasing; for *Ann* 1649, there were but 190, next year 260, next after that 329, and so forwards, with some little starting backwards in some years, until the Year 1660, which produced the greatest of all. 1649. 1650. 1651. 1652. 1653. 1654. 1655. 1656. 1657. 1658. 1659. 1660.

24. Now, such back-startings seem to be universal in all things, for we do not only see in the progressive motion of the wheels of *Watches*, and in the rowing of *Boats*, that there is a little starting or jerking backwards between every step forwards, but also (if I am not much deceived) there appeared the like in the motion of the *Mercury*, which in the long *Telescopes* at *Grasham College* one may

sensibly discern. 1660. 1661. 1662. 1663. 1664. 1665. 1666. 1667. 1668. 1669. 1670. 1671. 1672. 1673. 1674. 1675. 1676. 1677. 1678. 1679. 1680.

1681. 1682. 1683. 1684. 1685. 1686. 1687. 1688. 1689. 1690. 1691. 1692. 1693. 1694. 1695. 1696. 1697. 1698. 1699. 1700.

1226. There seems also to be another new Disease, called by our Bills *The Suppling of the Stomach*, first mentioned in this Year 1636, the which *Malady*, from that Year 1647, increased but from 6 to 29. Anno 1655 it came to 145. In 57, to 273. In 60 to 324. Now these proportions far exceeding the difference of proportion generally arising from the increase of Inhabitants, and from the resort of *Adverse* to the City, shews there is some new Disease, which appeared to the Vulgar, as *A Suppling of the Stomach*.

27. Hereupon I apprehended that this *Suppling* might by the *Green-sickness*, forasmuch as I find few or none to have been returned upon that Account, although many be visibly stained with it. Now, whether the same be forborn out of shame, I know not. For since the World believes that Marriage cures it, it may seem indeed a shame, that any Maid should dye uncured, when there are more *Males* than *Females*, that is, an overplus of Husbands to all that can be Wives.

28. In the next place, I considered that this *Suppling of the Stomach* might be the *Mother*, forasmuch as I have heard of many troubled with *Mother-fits* (as they call them)

(35)

although few returned to have died of them; which conjecture, if it be true, we may then safely say, That the *Mother-fish* have also increased.

29. But I was somewhat taken off from thinking this *stopping of the Siemuck* to be the *Mother*, because I guessed rather the *Rising of the Lights* might be it. For I remembered that some Women, troubled with the *Mother-sin*, did complain of a *cheeking in their Throats*. Now, as I understood, it is more conceivable, that the *Lights* or *Lungs* (which I have heard called *The Bellows of the Body*) not blowing, that is, neither venting out, nor taking in breath, might rather cause such a *Cheeking*, than that the *Mother* should rise up thither, and do it. For methinks, when a Woman is with Child, there is a greater rising, and yet no such Fits at all.

30. But what I have said of the *Rickets* and *Swelling of the Stomach*, I do in some measure say of the *Rising of the Lights* also, viz. that these *Risings* (be they what they will) have increased much above the general proportion; for in 1629 there were but 44, and in 1660, 249, viz. almost six times as many.

MON. 28. 11. 1666. The day of the week was the 28th of November, 1666. The day of the month was the 28th of November, 1666. The day of the year was the 28th of November, 1666.

31. Now forasmuch as *Rickets* appear much in the *Overgrowing* of *Children's Livers* and *Spleens* (as by the Bills may appear) which surely may cause *swelling of the Stomach* by squeezing and crowding upon that part. And forasmuch as these *Chilings* or *Risings of the Lights* may proceed from the same stuffings, as make the *Liver* and *Spleen* to overgrow their due proportion. And lastly, forasmuch as the *Rickets*, *swelling of the Stomach*, and *rising of the Lights*, have all increased together, and in some kind of correspondent proportions; it seems to me that they depend one upon another. And that what is the *Rickets* in Children, may be the other in more grown Bodies; for surely Children, which recover of the *Rickets*, may retain somewhat to cause what I have imagined: but of this let the Learned *Physicians* consider; as I presume they have.

32. I had not needed thus far, but that I have heard, the first hints of the circulation of the Blood were taken from a common Person's wondering what became of all the Blood which issued out of the heart, since the heart beats above three thousand times an hour, although but one drop should be pump'd out of it at every stroke.

33. The *Stone* seemed to decrease: for in 1632, 33, 34, 35, and 36, there died of the *Stone* and *Strangury* 254. And in the Years 1653, 56, 57, 58, 59, and 1660, but 250, which numbers, although indeed they be almost equal, yet considering the Burials of the first named five Years were but half those of the later, it seems to be decreased by about one half.

34. Now the *Stone* and *Strangury* are Diseases which most men know that feel them, unless it be in some few cases, where (as I have heard *Physicians* say) a *Stone* is held up by the *Films* of the *Bladder*, and so kept from grating or offending it.

35. The *Gout* stands much at a stay, that is, it answers the general proportion of Burials; there dies not above one of 1000 of the *Gout*, although I believe that more dye *Gouty*. The reason is, because those that have the *Gout*, are said to belong *livers*; and therefore, when such dye, they are returned as *Aged*.

36. The *Scurvy* hath likewise increased, and that gradually from 12, Anno 1629, to 95, Anno 1660.

37. The *Typhick* seems to be quite worn away, but that it is probable the same is entered as *Cough* or *Consumption*.

38. *Agues*

Agues and *Fevers* are entred promiscuously, yer in the few Bills wherein they have been distinguished, it appears that not above 1 in 40 of the whole are *Agues*.

39. The *Abrivies* and *Scillborn* are about the twentieth part of those that are *Christened*, and the numbers seemed the same thirty Years ago as now, which shews there were more in proportion in those years than now: or else that in these later years due Accounts have not been kept of the *Abrivies*, as having been buried without notice, and perhaps not in *Church-yards*.

40. For that there hath been a neglect in the Accounts of the *Christnings*, is most certain, because until the Year 1642, we find the *Burials* but equal with the *Christnings*; or near thereabouts, but in 1648, when the differences in Religion had changed the Government, the *Christnings* were but two thirds of the *Burials*. And in the Year 1659, not half, viz. the *Burials* were 14720 (of the *Plague* but 36) and the *Christnings* were but 5670; which great disproportion could be from no other Cause than that above mentioned, so far as much as the same grew as the Confusions and Changes grew.

41. Note

41. Moreover, although the Bills give us in *Anno* 1659, but 5670 *Christnings*; yet they give us 421 *Abortives*, and 226 dying in *Childbed*; whereas in the Year 1631, when the *Abortives* were 410, that is, near the number of the Year 1659, the *Christnings* were 8288. Wherefore by the proportion of *Abortives*, *Anno* 1659, the *Christnings* should have been about 8390: but if we shall reckon by the Women dying in *Childbed*; of whom a better Account is kept than of *Stillborns* and *Abortives*, we shall find *Anno* 1659, there were 226 *Childbeds*; and *Anno* 1631, 112, *viz.* not 1: Wherefore I conceive that the true number of the *Christnings*, *Anno* 1659, is above double to the 5690 set down in our Bills; that is, about 11500, and then the *Christnings* will come near the same proportion to the *Burials*, as hath been observed in former times.

42. In regular Times, when Accounts were well kept, we find that not above three in 200 died in *Childbed*, and that the number of *Abortives* was about treble to that of the Women dying in *Childbed*: from whence we may probably collect, that not one Woman of an hundred (I may say of two hundred) dies in her Labour; forasmuch as there be other Causes of a Woman's dying with-
in

in the Month; than the hardness of her Labour.

43. If this be true in these Countreys; where Women hinder the Facility of their *Child-bearing* by affected straitning of their Bodies; then certainly in *America*, where the same is not practised, Nature is little more to be taxed as to Woman, than in *Brussels*; among whom not one in some thousands do dye of their Deliveries; what I have heard of the *Irish-women* confirms me here in.

44. Before we quite leave this matter, we shall insert the Cause, why the Accomplish of *Christnings* hath been neglected more than that of *Burials*: one, and the chief whereof, was a Religious Opinion against *Baptizing* of Infants, either as unlawful, or unnecessary. If this were the only reason, we might by our defects of this kind conclude the growth of this Opinion, and pronounce, that not half the People of *England*, between the years 1650 and 1660, were convinced of the need of *Baptizing*.

45. A second Reason was, The scruples which many publick Ministers would make of the worthiness of Parents to have their Children Baptized, which forced such questioned Parents, who did also nor believe the necessity of having their Children *Baptized* by

by such Scrupletts, to carry their Children unto such other *Ministers*, as having performed the thing, had not the Authority or Command of the *Register* to enter the Names of the baptized.

46. A third Reason was, That a little Fee was to be paid for the *Registry*.

47. Upon the whole matter it is most certain, That the number of *Heterodox* Believers was very great between the said year 1650 and 1660; and so peevish were they, as not to have the Births of their Children *Registered*; although thereby the time of their coming of Age might be known, in respect of such Inheritances as might belong unto them; and withal, by such *Registering* it would have appeared unto what *Parish* each Child had belonged, in case any of them should happen to want its relief.

48. Of *Convulsions* there appeared very few, viz. but 52 in the year 1629, which in 1636 grew to 709, keeping about that stay till 1659, though sometimes rising to about 1000.

49. It is to be noted, That from 1629 to 1636, when the *Convulsions* were but few, the number of *Chrysisms* and *Infants* was greater: for in 1629, there were of *Chrysisms* and *Infants* 2596, and of the *Convulsions* 52,

viz.

viz. of both 2648. And in 1636 there were of *Infants* 1895, and of the *Convulsions* 709; in both 2604, by which it appears, that this difference is likely to be only a confusion in the Accounts.

50. Moreover, We find that for these latter years, since 1636, the total of *Convulsions* and *Chrysoms* added together are much less, viz. by about 400 or 500 *per Annum*, than the like Totals from 1629 to 36, which makes me think, that *Teeth* also were thrust in under the Title of *Chrysoms* and *Infants*, inasmuch as in the said years, from 1629 to 1636, the number of *Worms* and *Teeth* wants by above 400 *per Annum* of what we find in following years.

| OF ANNUAL MORTALITY | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1628 | 3282 |
| 1629 | 11203 |
| 1630 | 15841 |
| 1631 | 16001 |
| 1632 | 15351 |
| <hr/> | |
| 1633 | 16001 |
| 1634 | 16001 |
| 1635 | 16001 |
| 1636 | 16001 |
| 1637 | 16001 |
| 1638 | 16001 |
| 1639 | 16001 |
| 1640 | 16001 |
| 1641 | 16001 |
| 1642 | 16001 |
| 1643 | 16001 |
| 1644 | 16001 |
| 1645 | 16001 |
| 1646 | 16001 |
| 1647 | 16001 |
| 1648 | 16001 |
| 1649 | 16001 |
| 1650 | 16001 |

CHAP.

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So. Moreover, we find that for these latter years, since 1636, the total of *Convulsions* and *Chrysoms* added together are much less, *viz.* by about 400 or 500 *per Annum*, than the like Totals from 1629 to 36, which makes me think, that *Teeth* also were thrust in under the Title of *Chrysoms* and *Infants*; inasmuch as in the said years, from 1629 to 1636, the number of *Worms* and *Teeth* wants by above 400 *per Annum* of what we find in following years.

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| 1629 | 1630 | 1631 | 1632 | 1633 | 1634 | 1635 | 1636 | 1637 | 1638 | 1639 | 1640 | 1641 | 1642 | 1643 | 1644 | 1645 | 1646 | 1647 | 1648 | 1649 | 1650 | 1651 | 1652 | 1653 | 1654 | 1655 | 1656 | 1657 | 1658 | 1659 | 1660 | 1661 | 1662 | 1663 | 1664 | 1665 | 1666 | 1667 | 1668 | 1669 | 1670 | 1671 | 1672 | 1673 | 1674 | 1675 | 1676 | 1677 | 1678 | 1679 | 1680 | 1681 | 1682 | 1683 | 1684 | 1685 | 1686 | 1687 | 1688 | 1689 | 1690 | 1691 | 1692 | 1693 | 1694 | 1695 | 1696 | 1697 | 1698 | 1699 | 1700 | 1701 | 1702 | 1703 | 1704 | 1705 | 1706 | 1707 | 1708 | 1709 | 1710 | 1711 | 1712 | 1713 | 1714 | 1715 | 1716 | 1717 | 1718 | 1719 | 1720 | 1721 | 1722 | 1723 | 1724 | 1725 | 1726 | 1727 | 1728 | 1729 | 1730 | 1731 | 1732 | 1733 | 1734 | 1735 | 1736 | 1737 | 1738 | 1739 | 1740 | 1741 | 1742 | 1743 | 1744 | 1745 | 1746 | 1747 | 1748 | 1749 | 1750 | 1751 | 1752 | 1753 | 1754 | 1755 | 1756 | 1757 | 1758 | 1759 | 1760 | 1761 | 1762 | 1763 | 1764 | 1765 | 1766 | 1767 | 1768 | 1769 | 1770 | 1771 | 1772 | 1773 | 1774 | 1775 | 1776 | 1777 | 1778 | 1779 | 1780 | 1781 | 1782 | 1783 | 1784 | 1785 | 1786 | 1787 | 1788 | 1789 | 1790 | 1791 | 1792 | 1793 | 1794 | 1795 | 1796 | 1797 | 1798 | 1799 | 1800 | 1801 | 1802 | 1803 | 1804 | 1805 | 1806 | 1807 | 1808 | 1809 | 1810 | 1811 | 1812 | 1813 | 1814 | 1815 | 1816 | 1817 | 1818 | 1819 | 1820 | 1821 | 1822 | 1823 | 1824 | 1825 | 1826 | 1827 | 1828 | 1829 | 1830 | 1831 | 1832 | 1833 | 1834 | 1835 | 1836 | 1837 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1848 | 1849 | 1850 | 1851 | 1852 | 1853 | 1854 | 1855 | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 | 1861 | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1865 | 1866 | 1867 | 1868 | 1869 | 1870 | 1871 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1886 | 1887 | 1888 | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358 | 2359 | 2360 | 2361 | 2362 | 2363 | 2364 | 2365 | 2366 | 2367 | 2368 | 2369 | 2370 | 2371 | 2372 | 2373 | 2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 | 2401 | 2402 | 2403 | 2404 | 2405 | 2406 | 2407 | 2408 | 2409 | 2410 | 2411 | 2412 | 2413 | 2414 | 2415 | 2416 | 2417 | 2418 | 2419 | 2420 | 2421 | 2422 | 2423 | 2424 | 2425 | 2426 | 2427 | 2428 | 2429 | 2430 | 2431 | 2432 | 2433 | 2434 | 2435 | 2436 | 2437 | 2438 | 2439 | 2440 | 2441 | 2442 | 2443 | 2444 | 2445 | 2446 | 2447 | 2448 | 2449 | 2450 | 2451 | 2452 | 2453 | 2454 | 2455 | 2456 | 2457 | 2458 | 2459 | 2460 | 2461 | 2462 | 2463 | 2464 | 2465 | 2466 | 2467 | 2468 | 2469 | 2470 | 2471 | 2472 | 2473 | 2474 | 2475 | 2476 | 2477 | 2478 | 2479 | 2480 | 2481 | 2482 | 2483 | 2484 | 2485 | 2486 | 2487 | 2488 | 2489 | 2490 | 2491 | 2492 | 2493 | 2494 | 2495 | 2496 | 2497 | 2498 | 2499 | 2500 | 2501 | 2502 | 2503 | 2504 | 2505 | 2506 | 2507 | 2508 | 2509 | 2510 | 2511 | 2512 | 2513 | 2514 | 2515 | 2516 | 2517 | 2518 | 2519 | 2520 | 2521 | 2522 | 2523 | 2524 | 2525 | 2526 | 2527 | 2528 | 2529 | 2530 | 2531 | 2532 | 2533 | 2534 | 2535 | 2536 | 2537 | 2538 | 2539 | 2540 | 2541 | 2542 | 2543 | 2544 | 2545 | 2546 | 2547 | 2548 | 2549 | 2550 | 2551 | 2552 | 2553 | 2554 | 2555 | 2556 | 2557 | 2558 | 2559 | 2560 | 2561 | 2562 | 2563 | 2564 | 2565 | 2566 | 2567 | 2568 | 2569 | 2570 | 2571 | 2572 | 2573 | 2574 | 2575 | 2576 | 2577 | 2578 | 2579 | 2580 | 2581 | 2582 | 2583 | 2584 | 2585 | 2586 | 2587 | 2588 | 2589 | 2590 | 2591 | 2592 | 2593 | 2594 | 2595 | 2596 | 2597 | 2598 | 2599 | 2600 | 2601 | 2602 | 2603 | 2604 | 2605 | 2606 | 2607 | 2608 | 2609 | 2610 | 2611 | 2612 | 2613 | 2614 | 2615 | 2616 | 2617 | 2618 | 2619 | 2620 | 2621 | 2622 | 2623 | 2624 | 2625 | 2626 | 2627 | 2628 | 2629 | 2630 | 2631 | 2632 | 2633 | 2634 | 2635 | 2636 | 2637 | 2638 | 2639 | 2640 | 2641 | 2642 | 2643 | 2644 | 2645 | 2646 | 2647 | 2648 | 2649 | 2650 | 2651 | 2652 | 2653 | 2654 | 2655 | 2656 | 2657 | 2658 | 2659 | 2660 | 2661 | 2662 | 2663 | 2664 | 2665 | 2666 | 2667 | 2668 | 2669 | 2670 | 2671 | 2672 | 2673 | 2674 | 2675 | 2676 | 2677 | 2678 | 2679 | 2680 | 2681 | 2682 | 2683 | 2684 | 2685 | 2686 | 2687 | 2688 | 2689 | 2690 | 2691 | 2692 | 2693 | 2694 | 2695 | 2696 | 2697 | 2698 | 2699 | 2700 | 2701 | 2702 | 2703 | 2704 | 2705 | 2706 | 2707 | 2708 | 2709 | 2710 | 2711 | 2712 | 2713 | 2714 | 2715 | 2716 | 2717 | 2718 | 2719 | 2720 | 2721 | 2722 | 2723 | 2724 | 2725 | 2726 | 2727 | 2728 | 2729 | 2730 | 2731 | 2732 | 2733 | 2734 | 2735 | 2736 | 2737 | 2738 | 2739 | 2740 | 2741 | 2742 | 2743 | 2744 | 2745 | 2746 | 2747 | 2748 | 2749 | 2750 | 2751 | 2752 | 2753 | 2754 | 2755 | 2756 | 2757 | 2758 | 2759 | 2760 | 2761 | 2762 | 2763 | 2764 | 2765 | 2766 | 2767 | 2768 | 2769 | 2770 | 2771 | 2772 | 2773 | 2774 | 2775 | 2776 | 2777 | 2778 | 2779 | 2780 | 2781 | 2782 | 2783 | 2784 | 2785 | 2786 | 2787 | 2788 | 2789 | 2790 | 2791 | 2792 | 2793 | 2794 | 2795 | 2796 | 2797 | 2798 | 2799 | 2800 | 2801 | 2802 | 2803 | 2804 | 2805 | 2806 | 2807 | 2808 | 2809 | 2810 | 2811 | 2812 | 2813 | 2814 | 2815 | 2816 | 2817 | 2818 | 2819 | 2820 | 2821 | 2822 | 2823 | 2824 | 2825 | 2826 | 2827 | 2828 | 2829 | 2830 | 2831 | 2832 | 2833 | 2834 | 2835 | 2836 | 2837 | 2838 | 2839 | 2840 | 2841 | 2842 | 2843 | 2844 | 2845 | 2846 | 2847 | 2848 | 2849 | 2850 | 2851 | 2852 | 2853 | 2854 | 2855 | 2856 | 2857 | 2858 | 2859 | 2860 | 2861 | 2862 | 2863 | 2864 | 2865 | 2866 | 2867 | 2868 | 2869 | 2870 | 2871 | 2872 | 2873 | 2874 | 2875 | 2876 | 2877 | 2878 | 2879 | 2880 | 2881 | 2882 | 2883 | 2884 | 2885 | 2886 | 2887 | 2888 | 2889 | 2890 | 2891 | 2892 | 2893 | 2894 | 2895 | 2896 | 2897 | 2898 | 2899 | 2900 | 2901 | 2902 | 2903 | 2904 | 2905 | 2906 | 2907 | 2908 | 2909 | 2910 | 2911 | 2912 | 2913 | 2914 | 2915 | 2916 | 2917 | 2918 | 2919 | 2920 | 2921 | 2922 | 2923 | 2924 | 2925 | 2926 | 2927 | 2928 | 2929 | 2930 | 2931 | 2932 | 2933 | 2934 | 2935 | 2936 | 2937 | 2938 | 2939 | 2940 | 2941 | 2942 | 2943 | 2944 | 2945 | 2946 | 2947 | 2948 | 2949 | 2950 | 2951 | 2952 | 2953 | 2954 | 2955 | 2956 | 2957 | 2958 | 2959 | 2960 | 2961 | 2962 | 2963 | 2964 | 2965 | 2966 | 2967 | 2968 | 2969 | 2970 | 2971 | 2972 | 2973 | 2974 | 2975 | 2976 | 2977 | 2978 | 2979 | 2980 | 2981 | 2982 | 2983 |
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Of the Plague.

BEfore we leave to discourse of the *Casualties*, we shall add something concerning that greatest *Disease* or *Casualty* of all, *The Plague*.

There have been in *London*, within this Age, four times of great *Mortality*, that is to say, the years 1592 and 1593, 1603, 1623 and 1636.

There died *Anno* 1592, from *March* to *December*,

Whereof of the *Plague*

Anno 1593,

Whereof of the *Plague*

Christened in the said year

Anno 1603, within the same space of time, were Buried

Whereof of the *Plague*

Anno 1625, within the same space

Whereof of the *Plague*

Anno 1636, from *April* to *December*,

Whereof of the *Plague*

2. Now

2. Now it is manifest of it self, in which of these years most died; but in which of them was the greatest *Mortality* of all Diseases in general, or of the *Plague* in particular, we discover thus. In the Years 1592, and 1636, we find the proportion of those dying of the *Plague* in the whole to be near alike, that is, about 10 to 23, or 11 to 25, or as about 2 to 5.

3. In the Year 1625, we find the *Plague* to bear unto the whole in proportion as 35 to 51, or 7 to 10; that is almost the triplicate of the former proportion; for the *Cube* of 7 being 343, and the *Calls* of 10 being 1000, the said 343 is not $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1000.

4. In *Anno* 1603, the proportion of the *Plague* to the whole was as 30 to 37, viz. as 4 to 5; which is yet greater than the last 7 to 29: For if the year 1625 had been as great a *Plague* year as 1603, there must have died not only 7 to 10, but 8 to 10, which in those great numbers makes a vast difference.

5. We must therefore conclude the year 1603 to have been the greatest *Plague* year of this Age.

6. Now to know in which of these four was the greatest *Mortality* at large, we reason thus: Now that we have seen the *Plague* to be the greatest cause of death, we may conclude that the greatest *Mortality* at large, was in the year 1603.

Anno

Ann { Buried 26490 } or { 6
 1595 } Christned 4277 } as { 1

Ann { There died in the whole } or { 8
 year of all 38244 } as { 1
 1603 } Christned 4784 }

1608 or *Ann* { Died in the } or { 8
 1610 } whole year } as { 1
 1625 } Christned 6983 }

Ann { There died, *ut supra*, 23359 } or { 5
 1636 } Christned 9522 } as { 2

§ 7. From whence it appears, That *Ann* 1636, the Christnings were about $\frac{3}{4}$ parts of the Burialled *Ann* 1592 but $\frac{1}{4}$; but in the year 1603, and 1625, not above an eighth; so that the said two years were the years of greatest Mortality. We said that the year 1603 was the greatest *Plague* year. And now we say, that the same was not a greater year of Mortality than *Ann* 1625. Now to reconcile these two Positions, we must alledge, that *Ann* 1625, there was an error in the Accounts or Distinctions of the *Casualties*; that is, more died of the *Plague* than were counted

counted for under that name. Which Allegation we also prove thus, *viz.*

8. In the said year 1625 there are said to have died of the *Plague* 35417, and of all other Diseases 18848; whereas in the years, both before and after the same, the ordinary number of Burials was between 7 and 8000; so that if we add about 11000 (which is the difference between 7 and 18) to our 35, the whole will be 46000, which bears to the whole 54000, as about 4 to 5, thereby rendering the said year 1625 to be as great a *Plague*-year as that of 1603, and no greater; which answers to what we proved before, *viz.* that the *Mortality* of the two years was equal.

9. From whence we may probably suspect, that about 1/2 part more died of the *Plague* than are returned for such; which we further prove by noting, that *Ann.* 1636 there died 10400 of the *Plague*, the 1/2 whereof is 2600. Now there are said to have died of all other Diseases that Year 12959, out of which number deducting 2600, there remain 10359, more than which there died not in several years next before and after the said Year 1636.

10. The next Observation we shall offer is, That the *Plague* of 1603 lasted eight Years.

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In

In Some whereof there died above 4000, in others above 2000, and in but one fewer than 600: whereas in the Year 1624 next preceding, and in the Year 1626 next following the said great *Plague*-year 1625, there died in the former but 11, and in the later but 134 of the *Plague*. Moreover, in the said Year 1625, the *Plague* decreased from its utmost number 4461 a week, to below 1000 within six weeks.

11. The *Plague* of 1636 lasted twelve Years, in eight whereof there died 2000 *per annum* one with another, and never under 900. The which shews, that the Contagion of the *Plague* depends more upon the Disposition of the *Air*, than upon the *Effluvia* from the Bodies of men.

12. Which also we prove by the sudden jumps which the *Plague* hath made, leaping in one Week from 118 to 927, and back again from 927 to 258, and from thence again the very next Week to 852. The which *Effects* must surely be rather attributed to change of the *Air*, than of the Constitution of Mens Bodies, otherwise than as this depends upon that.

13. It may be also noted, That many times other *Pestilential* Diseases, as *Purple Fevers*, *Small-Pox*, &c. do fore-run the *Plague* a Year,

Year, two or three; for in 1622 there died but 8000: in 1623, 11000: in 1624, about 12000: till in 1625 there died of all Diseases above 54000.

CHAP. V.

Other Observations upon the Plague, and Casualties.

1. **T**HE Decrease and Increase of People is to be reckoned chiefly by *Christenings*, because few bear Children in London but *Inhabitants*, though others die there. The Accounts of *Christenings* were well kept, until differences in Religion occasioned some neglect therein, although even these neglects we must confess to have been regular and proportionable.

2. By the numbers and proportions of *Christenings* therefore we observe as followeth, *viz.*

First, That (when from December 1602, to March following, there was little or no Plague) then the *Christenings* at a Medium were between 110 and 120 per Week, few Weeks

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Weeks being above the one, or below the other; but when from thence to *July* the *Plague* increased, that then the *Christenings* decreased to under 90.

Secondly, The Question is, Whether *Teeming-Women* died, or fled, or miscarried? The latter at this time seems most probable, because even in the said space, between *March* and *July*, there died not above 20 *per Week* of the *Plague*; which small number could neither cause the death or flight of so many Women, as to alter the proportion $\frac{1}{2}$ part lower.

3. Moreover, We observe from the 21 of *July* to the 12 of *October*, the *Plague* increasing reduced the *Christenings* to 70 at a *Medi-um*, diminishing the above proportion down to $\frac{1}{4}$. Now the cause of this must be flying, and death, as well as Miscarriages and Abortions; for there died within that time about 25000, whereof many were certainly *Women-with child*: besides, the fright of so many dying within so small a time, might drive away so many others, as to cause this Effect.

4. From *December* 1624, to the middle of *April* 1625, there died not above five *Weeks* of the *Plague*, one with another. In this time, the *Christenings* were one with another.

ther 180. The which decreased gradually by the 22 of *September* to 75, or from the proportion of 12 to 5, which evidently squares with our former Observation.

5. The next Observation we shall offer is, The time, wherein the City hath been *Re-peopled* after a great *Plague*; which we affirm to be by the second year. For in 1627 the *Christenings* (which are our Standard in this Case) were 8408, which in 1624, next preceding the *Plague*-year 1625 (that had swept away above 54000) were but 8299; and the *Christenings* of 1626 (which were but 6701) mounted in one year to the said 8408.

6. Now the Cause hereof, forasmuch as it cannot be a Supply by Procreations; *Ergo*, it must be by new Affluxes to *London* out of the Country.

7. We might fortifie this Assertion by shewing, that before the *Plague*-year 1603, the *Christenings* were about 6000, which were in that very year reduced to 4789, but crept up the next year 1604 to 5458, recovering their former ordinary proportion in 1605 of 6504, about which proportion it stood till the year 1610.

8. I say, it followeth, that, let the *Mortality* be what it will, the City repairs its loss of Inhabitants within two years; which Ob-

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servation lessens the Objection made against the value of Houses in *London*, as if they were liable to great prejudice through the loss of Inhabitants by the *Plague*.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Sickness, Healthfulness, and Fruitfulness of Seasons.

I. HAVING spoken of *Casualties*, we come next to compare the Sickness, Healthfulness, and Fruitfulness of the several Years and Seasons one with another. And first, having in the Chapters afore going mentioned the several years of *Plague*, we shall next present the several other sickly years; we meaning by a *sickly Year* such wherein the *Burials* exceed those, both of the precedent and subsequent years, and not above two hundred dying of the *Plague*, for such we call *Plague-Years*; and this we do, that the World may see, by what spaces and intervals we may hereafter expect such times again. Now, we may not call that a more sickly year, wherein more die, because such excess of *Burials* may

may proceed from increase and access of People to the City only.

2. Such sickly years were 1618, 16, 23, 24, 1632, 33, 34, 1649, 52, 54, 56, 58, 61, as may be seen by the Tables.

3. In reference to this Observation we shall present another, namely, That the more sickly the years are, the less second or fruitful of Children also they be. Which will appear, if the number of Children born in the said sickly years be less than that of the years both next preceding and next following: all which, upon view of the Tables, will be found true, except in a very few Cases, where sometimes the precedent, and sometimes the subsequent years vary a little, but never both together. Moreover, for the confirmation of this Truth, we present you the year 1660, where the *Burials* were fewer than in either of the two next precedent years by 2000, and fewer than in the subsequent by above 4000: And withal, the number of *Christenings* in the said year 1660 was far greater than in any of the three years next afore-going.

4. As to this year 1660, although we would not be thought *Superstitious*, yet it is not to be neglected, that in the said year was the *King's Restoration* to His Empire over these three Nations, as if God Almighty had

caused the healthfulness and fruitfulness thereof to repair the *Bloodshed* and *Calamities* suffered in His absence. I say, this conceit doth abundantly counterpoise the Opinion of those who think great *Plagues* come in with *King's* Reigns because it hapned so twice, viz. *Anno* 1603. and 1625; whereas as well the year 1648, wherein the present *King* commenced His Right to reign, as also the year 1660, wherein He commenced the exercise of the same, were both eminently healthful: which clears both *Monarchy*, and our present *King's Family*, from what seditious men have surmised against them.

5. The Diseases, which beside the *Plague* make years unhealthy in this City, are *Spotted-Feyers*, *Small-Pox*, *Dysentery*, called by some *The Plague in the Guts*, and the unhealthy Season is the *Autumn*.

C H A P. VII.

*Of the difference between Burials and
Chriftenings.*

I. **T**H E next Observation is, That in the said Bills there are far more *Burials* than *Chriftenings*. This is plain, depending only upon *Arithmetical* computation; for, in 40 years, from the year 1603, to the year 1644, *exclusive* of both years; there have been set down (as hapning within the same ground, space, or Parishes) although differently numbred and divided, 363935 *Burials*, and but 330747 *Chriftenings*; within the 97, 16, and 10 Out Parishes; those of *Westminster, Lambeth, Newington, Redriff, Stepney, Hackney, and Islington*, not being included.

2. From this single Observation it will follow, That *London* should have decreased in its People; the contrary whereof we see by its daily increase of Buildings upon new Foundations, and by the turning of great Palacious Houses into small Tenements. It is therefore

fore certain, that *London* is supplied with People from out of the Country, whereby not only to supply the overplus differences of *Burials* above-mentioned, but likewise to increase its *Inhabitants* according to the said increase of housing.

3. This supplying of *London* seems to be the reason, why *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, and several other Cities have decreased in their Buildings, and consequently in their *Inhabitants*. The same may be suspected of many Towns in *Cornwall*, and other places, which probably, when they were first allowed to send *Burgesses* to the *Parliament*, were more populous than now, and bore another proportion to *London* than now; for several of those *Boroughs* send two *Burgesses*, whereas *London* it self sends but four, although it bears the fifteenth part of the charge of the whole Nation in all *Publick Taxes* and *Levies*.

34. But, if we consider what I have upon exact enquiry found true, viz. That in the Country, within ninety years, there have been 6339 *Christenings*, and but 5280 *Burials*, the increase of *London* will be saved without increasing the decrease of the People in the Country; and withal, in case all *England* have but fourteen times more People than *Lon-*

London, it will appear, how the said increase of the Country may increase the People, both of *London* and it self; for if there be in the 97, 16, 10, and 7 Parishes, usually comprehended within our Bills, but 46000 Souls, as hereafter we shall shew, then there are in all *England* and *Wales* 640000 Persons, out of which subtract 460000, for those in and about *London*, there remain 598000 in the Country, the which increasing about $\frac{1}{2}$ part in 40 years, as we shall hereafter prove doth happen in the Country, the whole increase of the Country will be about 854000 in the said time; out of which number, if but about 250000 be sent up to *London* in the said 40 years, viz. about 6000 *per Annum*, the said *Missions* will make good the alterations, which we find to have been in and about *London*, between the years 1603 and 1644 above mentioned: But that 250000 will do the same, I prove thus, viz. in the 8 years, from 1603 to 1612, the *Burials* in all the Parishes, and of all Diseases, the *Plague* included, were at a *Méium* 9750 *per Annum*. And between 1635 and 1644 were 18000, the difference whereof is 8250, which is the Total of the increase of the *Burials* in 40 years, that is, about 206 *per Annum*. Now, to make the *Burials* increase 206 *per Annum*, there must be

be added to the City 30 times as many (according to the proportion of 3 dying out of 11 Families) *viz.* 6180 *Advena*, the which number multiplied again by the 40 years, makes the Product 247200, which is less than the 250000 above-propounded; so as there remain above 60000 of increase in the Country within the said 40 years, either to render it more populous, or send forth into other Colonies, or Wars. But that *England* hath fourteen times more People, is not improbable, for the Reasons following.

1. *London* is observed to bear about the fifteenth proportion of the whole Tax.

2. There are in *England* and *Wales* about 39000 square Miles of Land, and we have computed that in one of the greatest Parishes in *Hantsbire*, being also a Market-Town, and containing twelve square Miles, there are 220 Souls in every square Mile, out of which I abate $\frac{1}{4}$ for the over-plus of People more in that Parish than in other wild Counties. So as the $\frac{3}{4}$ parts of the said 220, multiplied by the Total of square Miles, produces 6400000 Souls in all *London* included.

3. There are about 10000 Parishes in *England* and *Wales*, the which, although they should not contain the $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the Land, nor the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the People of that Country-Parish,

rish, which we have examined, yet may be supposed to contain about 600 People, one with another: according to which Account there will be six Millions of People in the Nation. I might add, that there are in *England* and *Wales* about five and twenty Millions of Acres at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Foot to the Perch; and if there be six Millions of People, then there is about four Acres for every head, which how well it agrees to the Rules of Plantation, I leave unto others, not only as a means to examine my Assertion, but as an hint to their enquiry concerning the fundamental Trade, which is Husbandry, and Plantation.

4. Upon the whole matter we may therefore conclude, That the People of the whole Nation do increase, and consequently the decrease of *Winchester*, *Lincoln*, and other like places, must be attributed to other Reasons, than that of re-furnishing *London* only.

5. We come to shew, why although in the Country the *Christenings* exceed the *Burials*, yet in *London* they do not. The general Reason of this must be, that in *London* the proportion of those subject to die, unto those capable of breeding, is greater than in the Country; That is, let there be an hundred Persons in *London*, and as many in the Country; we say, that, if there be sixty of them

Breed-

Breeders in *London*, there are more than sixty in the Country, or else we must say, that *London* is more unhealthful, or that it inclines Men and Women more to Barrenness, than the Country: which by comparing the Burials and Christenings of *Hackney*, *Newington*, and the other Country-Parishes, with the most *Smoky* and *Stinking* parts of the City, is scarce discernible in any considerable degree.

6. Now that the Breeders in *London* are proportionably fewer than those in the Country, arises from these Reasons, *viz.*

1. All, that have business to the Court of the King, or to the Courts of Justice, and all Country-men coming up to bring Provisions to the City, or to buy Foreign Commodities, Manufactures, and Rarities, do for the most part leave their Wives in the Country.

2. Persons coming to live in *London* out of curiosity and pleasure, as also such as would retire and live privately, do the same, if they have any.

3. Such as come up to be cured of Diseases do scarce use their Wives *pro tempore*.

4. That many Apprentices of *London*, who are bound seven or nine years from Marriages, do often stay longer voluntarily.

5. That

5. That many Sea-men of *London* leave their Wives behind them, who are more subject to die in the absence of their Husbands, than to breed either without men, or with the use of many promiscuously.

6. As for unhealthiness, it may well be supposed, that although seasoned Bodies may, and do live near as long in *London*, as elsewhere, yet new-comers and Children do not: for the *Smokes*, *Stinks*, and close *Air*, are less healthful than that of the Country; otherwise why do sickly Persons remove into the Country-*Air*? And why are there more old men in Countries, than in *London*, *peirats*? And although the difference in *Hackney* and *Newington*, above-mentioned, be not very notorious, yet the reason may be their vicinity to *London*, and that the Inhabitants are most such, whose Bodies have first been impaired with the *London-Air*, before they withdraw thither.

7. As to the causes of Barrenness in *London*, I say, that although there should be none extraordinary in the Native *Air* of the place; yet the intemperance in feeding, and especially the Addicties and Fornications, supposed more frequent in *London* than elsewhere, do certainly hinder Breeding. For a Woman, admitting ten Men, is so far from ha-

having ten times as many Children, that she hath none at all.

8. Add to this, that the minds of men in *London* are more thoughtful, and full of business, than in the Country, where their work is *corporal Labour and Exercises*; All which promote Breeding, whereas *Anxieties* of the mind hinder it.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the difference between the numbers of Males and Females.

THE next Observation is, That there be more *Males* than *Females*.

1. There have been Buried from the year 1628, to the year 1662, *exclusive*, 209436 *Males* and but 190474 *Females*: but it will be objected, That in *London* it may be indeed so, though otherwise elsewhere; because *London* is the great Stage and Shop of business, wherein the *Masculine Sex* bears the greatest part. But we Answer, That there have been also *Christened* within the same time 139782 *Males*, and but 130866 *Females*, and that the

the Country Accounts are consonant enough to those of *London* upon this matter.

2. What the Causes hereof are, we shall not trouble our selves to conjecture, as in other Cases: only we shall desire, that Travellers would enquire, whether it be the same in other Countries.

3. We should have given an Account, how in every Age these proportions change here, but that we have Bills of distinction but for 32 years, so that we shall pass from hence to some Inferences from this Conclusion; as first,

1. That *Christian Religion*, prohibiting *Polygamy*, is more agreeable to the *Law of Nature*, that is, the *Law of God*, than *Machometism*, and others, that allow it: for one Man his having many Women, or Wives, by Law, signifies nothing, unless there were many Women to one Man in Nature also.

II. The obvious Objection hereto is, That one *Horse*, *Emul*, or *Ram*, having each of them many *Females*, do promote increase. To which I Answer, That although perhaps there be naturally, even of these *species*, more *Males* than *Females*, yet *artificially*, that is, by making *Geldings*, *Oxen*, and *Weathers*, there are fewer. From whence it will follow, That when by experience it is found how ma-

F ny

ny *Ewes* (Suppose twenty) one *Ram* will serve; we may know what proportion of *male-Lambs* to castrate or geld, viz. nineteen, or thereabouts: for if you emasculate fewer, viz. but ten, you shall, by promiscuous copulation of each of those ten with two *Females*, hinder the increase, so far as the admittance of two *Males* will do it: but, if you castrate none at all, it is highly probable, that, every of the twenty *Males* copulating with every of the twenty *Females*, there will be little or no conception in any of them all.

III. And this I take to be the truest Reason, why *Foxes*, *Wolves*, and other *Fermin Animals*, that are not geld, increase not faster than *Sheep*, when as so many thousands of these are daily Butchered, and very few of the other die otherwise than of themselves.

4. We have hitherto said, There are more *Males* than *Females*; we say next, That the one exceed the other by about a thirteenth part. So that although more Men die violent deaths than Women, that is, more are slain in *Wars*, killed by *Misfortune*, drowned at *Sea*, and die by the *Hand of Justice*; moreover, more Men go to *Colonies*, and travel into *Foreign parts*, than Women; and lastly, more remain unmarried than of Women, as *Fellows of Colleges*, and *Apprentices* above eighteen, &c.

650. yet the said thirteenth part, difference bringeth the business but to such a pass, that every Woman may have an Husband, without the allowance of *Polygamy*.

5. Moreover, although a Man be *Prodigal* fourty years, and a Woman but five and twenty, which makes the *Males* to be as 560 to 325 *Females*, yet the causes above-named, and the later marriage of the Men, reduce all to an equality.

6. It appearing, that there were fourteen Men to thirteen Women, and that they die in the same proportion also; yet I have heard *Physicians* say, that they have two Women Patients to one Man, which Assertion seems very likely; for that Women have either the *Green-sickness*, or other like Distempers, are sick of *Breedings*, *Abortions*, *Child-bearings*, *Sore-breasts*, *Whites*, *Obstructions*, *Fits of the Mother*, and the like.

7. Now, from this it should follow, that more Women should die than Men, if the number of *Barrels* answered in proportion to that of Sickneses: but this must be salved, either by the alleging, that the *Physicians* cure those Sickneses, so as few more die than if none were sick; or else that Men, being more intemperate than Women, die as much by reason of their Vices, as Women do by the Infir-

mity of their Sex; and consequently, more *Males* being born than *Females*, more also die.

8. In the year 1642 many *Males* went out of *London* into the Wars then beginning, in so much as I expected in the succeeding year 1643 to have found the *Burials* of *Females*, to have exceeded those of *Males*, but no alteration appeared; forasmuch, as I suppose, Trading continuing the same in *London*, all those, who lost their *Apprentices*, had others out of the Country; and if any left their Trades and Shops, that others forthwith succeeded them: for, if employment for hands remain the same, no doubt but the number of them could not long continue in disproportion.

9. Another pregnant Argument to the same purpose (which hath already been touched on) is, That although in the very year of the *Plague* the *Chrissenings* decreased, by the dying and flying of *Teeming Women*, yet the very next year after they increased somewhat, but the second after to as full a number as in the second year before the said *Plague*: for I say again, if there be encouragement for an hundred in *London*, that is, a Way how an hundred may live better than in the Country, and if there be void Housing there to receive them,

them, the evacuating of a fourth or third part of that number must soon be supplied out of the Country; so as the great *Plague* doth not lessen the Inhabitants of the City, but of the Country, who in a short time remove themselves from thence hither, so long, until the City, for want of receipt and encouragement, regurgitates and sends them back.

10. From the difference between *Males* and *Females*, we see the reason of making *Enuchs* in those places where *Polygamy* is allowed, the later being useless as to multiplication, without the former, as was said before in case of *Sheep* and other *Animals* usually kept in these Countries.

11. By consequence, this practice of *Castration* serves as well to promote increase, as to meliorate the Flesh of those Beasts that suffer it. For that Operation is equally practised upon *Horses*, which are not used for food, as upon those that are.

12. In *Papish* Countries, where *Polygamy* is forbidden, if a greater number of *Males* oblige themselves to *Celibate*, than the natural over-plus, or difference between them and *Females* amounts unto; then multiplication is hindered: for if there be eight Men to ten Women, all of which eight Men are married to eight of the ten Women, then the other two

bear

bear no Children, as either admitting no Man at all, or else admitting Men as Whores (that is, more than one;) which commonly procreates no more than if none at all had been used; or else such unlawful Copulations beget Conceptions, but to frustrate them by procured Abortions, or secter Murthers; all which returns to the same reckoning. Now, if the same proportion of Women oblige themselves to a single life likewise, then such obligation makes no change in this matter of increase.

13. From what hath been said appears the reason, why the Law is and ought to be so strict against Fornications and Adulteries: for, if there were universal liberty, the Increase of Mankind would be but like that of Foxes at best.

14. Now so far as Princes are not only Powerful, but Rich, according to the number of their People (Hands being the Father, as Lands are the Mother and Womb of Wealth) it is no wonder why States, by encouraging Marriage, and hindering Licentiousness, advance their own Interest, as well as preserve the Laws of God from contempt and violation.

15. It is a Blessing to Mankind, that by this over-plus of *Males* there is this natural
Bar

Bar to *Polygamy*: for in such a state Women could not live in that parity and equality of expence with their Husbands, as now, and here they do.

16. The reason whereof is, not, that the Husband cannot maintain as splendidly three, as one; for he might, having three Wives, live himself upon a quarter of his Income, that is, in a parity with all three, as well as; having but one, live in the same parity at half with her alone: but rather, because that to keep them all quiet with each other, and himself, he must keep them all in greater awe, and less splendour; which power he having, he will probably use it to keep them all as low as he pleases, and at no more cost than makes for his own pleasure; the poorest Subjects, (such as this plurality of Wives must be) being most easily governed.

C H A P. IX.

Of the growth of the City.

IN the year 1593 there died in the ninety seven Parishes within the walls, and the sixteen without the walls (besides 421 of the *Plague*) 3598. And the next year 3478, besides 29 of the *Plague*; in both years 6986. Twenty years after there died in the same ninety seven, and sixteen Parishes, 12119; viz. *Annus* 1614, 5873; and *Annus* 1615, 6337; so as the said Parishes are increased in the said time, from seven to twelve, or very near thereabouts.

2. Moreover, the *Burials* within the like space of the next twenty years, viz. *Anno* 1634 and 1635, were 15625, viz. as about twenty four to thirty one; the which last of the three numbers, 15625, is much more than double to the first 6986; viz. the said Parishes have in forty years increased from twenty three to fifty two.

3. Where is to be noted, That although we were necessitated so compound the said ninety

ninety seven with the sixteen Parishes, yet the sixteen Parishes have increased faster than the ninety seven. For, in the year 1620, there died within the walls 2726, and in 1660 there died but 3098 (both years being clear of the *Plague*;) so as in this forty years the said ninety seven Parishes have increased but from nine to ten, or thereabouts, because the Housing of the said ninety seven Parishes could be no otherwise increased, than by turning great Houses into Tenements, and building upon a few Gardens.

4. In the year 1604 there died in the ninety seven Parishes 1518, and of the *Plague* 280. And in the year 1660, 3098, and none of the *Plague*; so as in fifty six years the said Parishes have doubled. Where note, That for as much as in the said year 1604 was the very next year after the great *Plague* 1603 (when the City was not yet re-peopled) we shall rather make the comparison between 2014, which died *Anno* 1605, and 3431 *Anno* 1659; choosing rather from hence to assert, That the said ninety seven and sixteen Parishes increased from twenty to thirty four, or from ten to seventeen in fifty four years, than from one to two in fifty six, as in the last foregoing *Paragraph* is set down, *Which*

5. *Anno*

5. *Anno* 1605 there died in the sixteen Out-Parishes 2974, and *Anno* 1659; 6983: so as in the fifty four years the said Parishes have increased from three to seven.

6. *Anno* 1605 there died in the eight Out-Parishes 960, *Anno* 1659 there died in the same scope of Ground, although called now ten Parishes (the *Savoy* and *Covent-Garden* being added) 4301: so as the said Parishes have increased, within the said fifty four years, more than from one to four.

7. Moreover, there were Buried in all, *Anno* 1605, 5948, and *Anno* 1659, 14720, *viz.* about two to five.

8. Having set down the proportions, wherein we find the said three great Divisions of the whole Pyle, called *Bendon*, to have increased; we come next to shew what particular Parishes have had the most remarkable share in these Augmentations. *Viz.* of the ninety seven Parishes within the Walls the increase is not discernible, but where great Houses, formerly belonging to Noblemen, before they built others near *White-hall*, have been turned into Tenements; upon which Account *Althallows* upon *the Wall* is increased by the conversion of the Marquess of *Winchester's* House, lately the *Spanish* Embassadour's, into a new Street; the like of Alder-
man

man *Freeman's*, and *La Motte's* near the *Exchange*; the like of the Earl of *Arundel's* in *Lab-bury*; the like of the Bishop of *London's* Palace, the Dean of *Paul's*, and the Lord *Rut's* House now in hand; as also of the *Duke's-Place*, and others heretofore.

9. Of the sixteen Parishes, next without the Walls, Saint *Giles Cripplegate* hath been most enlarged, next to that Saint *Olaves South-wark*, then Saint *Andrew's Holborn*, then *White-Chappel*, the difference in the rest not being considerable.

10. Of the Out-Parishes, now called ten, formerly nine, and before that eight, Saint *Giles's* and Saint *Martin's in the Fields* are most increased, notwithstanding Saint *Paul's Covent-Garden* was taken out of them both.

11. The general Observation, which arises from hence, is, That the City of *London* gradually removes *Westward*, and did not the *Royal Exchange* and *London-Bridge* stay the Trade, it would remove much faster: for *Leaden-Hall-street*, *Bishop's-Gate*, and part of *Fen-Church-street*, have lost their Ancient Trade; *Grace-Church-street* indeed keeping it self yet entire, by reason of its conjunction with, and relation to *London-Bridge*.

12. Again,

12. Again, *Canning-street* and *Watling-street* have lost their Trade of *Woollen-Drapes*, to *Paul's Church-Yard*, *Ludgate-hill*, and *Fleet-street*; the *Mercery* is gone from out of *Lumbarde-street* and *Cheapside* into *Paternoster-Row* and *Fleet-street*.

13. The reasons whereof are, That the King's Court (in old times frequently kept in the City) is now always at *Westminster*. Secondly, the use of Coaches, whereunto the narrow Streets of the old City are unfit, hath caused the building of those broader Streets in *Covent-Garden*, &c.

14. Thirdly, where the *Consumption* of a Commodity is, *viz.* among the Gentry, the Venders of the same must seat themselves.

15. Fourthly, the cramming up of the void spaces and Gardens within the Walls with Houses, to the prejudice of *Light* and *Air*, have made men build new ones, where they less fear those inconveniencies.

16. Conformity in Building to other civil Nations hath disposed us to let our old Wood-en dark Houses fall to decay, and to build new ones, whereby to answer all the ends above mentioned.

17. Where note, That when *Ludgate* was the only *Western* Gate of the City, little Build,

Building was *Westward* thereof: but, when *Holborn* began to increase, *New-gate* was made. But now both these Gates are not sufficient for the Communication between the Walled City, and its enlarged *Western* Suburbs, as daily appears by the intolerable stops and embarrasses of Coaches near both these Gates, especially *Lud-gate*.

CHAP. X.

Of the Inequality of Parishes.

1. **B**Efore we pass from hence, we shall offer to consideration the Inequality of Parishes in and about *London*, evident in the proportion of their respective *Burials*: for in the same year were Buried in *Cripple-gate-Parish* 1191, that but twelve died in *Trinity Minories*. *Saint Saviour's Southwark*, and *Botolph's Bishops-gate*, being of the middle size, as burying five and 600 *per Annum*: so that *Cripple-gate* is an hundred times as big as the *Minories*, and 200 times as big as *Saint John the Evangelist's*, *Mary-Coal-Church*, *Bennet's Grace-Church*, *Matthew-Friday-street*,

Street, and some others within the City.

2. Hence may arise this Question, Wherefore should this Inequality be continued? If it be Answered, Because that *Parsons* of all sorts, and sizes of Abilities, may have Benefits, each man according to his merit: we Answer, That a two hundredth part of the best *Parson's* learning is scarce enough for a *Sexton*. But besides, there seems no reason of any difference at all, it being as much Science to save one single Soul, as one thousand.

3. We incline therefore to think the *Parishes* should be equal, or near, because, in the *Reformed Religions*, the principal use of *Churches* is to Preach in: now the bigness of such a *Church* ought to be no greater, than that unto which the voice of a *Preacher* of middling Lungs will easily extend; I say easily, because they speak an hour or more together.

4. The use of such large *Churches*, as *Paul's*, is now wholly lost, we having no need of saying perhaps fifty *Masses* all at one time; nor of making those grand *Processions* frequent in the *Romish Church*; nor is the shape of our *Cathedral* proper at all for our *Preaching Auditories*, but rather the Figure of an *Amphitheater* with Galleries, gradually over-looking

ing each other: for unto this Condition the Parish-Churches of *London* are driving apace, as appears by the many Galleries every day built in them.

5. Moreover, if Parishes were brought to the size of *Coathman-Street*, *Albion-street*, *Barking*, *Christ-Church*, *Black-Friers*, &c. in each whereof die between 100 and 150 per *Annus*, then an hundred Parishes would be a fit and equal Division of this great charge, and all the *Ministers* (some whereof have now scarce forty pounds per *Annus*) might obtain a subsistence.

6. And lastly, The *Church-Wardens* and *Over-seers* of the *Poor* might find it possible to discharge their Duties, whereas now in the greater Out-Parishes many of the poorer Parishioners through neglect do perish, and many vicious persons get liberty to live as they please, for want of some heedful Eye to overlook them.

C H A P. XI.

Of the number of Inhabitants.

I Have been several times in company with men of great experience in this City, and have heard them talk seldom under Millions of *People* to be in *London*: all which I was apt enough to believe, until, on a certain day, one of eminent Reputation was upon occasion asserting, That there was in the year 1661 two Millions of *People* more than *Amsterdam* before the great *Plague*. I must confess, that, until this provocation, I had been frighted, with that mis-understood Example of *David*, from attempting any computation of the *People* of this populous place; but hereupon I both examined the lawfulness of making such Enquiries, and, being satisfied thereof, went about the work it self in this manner: *viz.*

2. First, I imagined, That, if the Conjecture of the worthy Person afore-mentioned had any truth in it, there must needs be about six or seven Millions of *People* in *London* now;

now; but, repaireing to my Bills, I found, that not above 15000 *per Annum* were buried; and consequently, that not above one in four hundred must die *per Annum*, if the Total were but six Millions.

3. Next considering, That it is esteemed an even lay, whether any man lives ten years longer, I supposed it was the same, that one of any ten might die within one year. But when I considered, that of the 15000 aforementioned about 5000 were *Abortives* and *Still-born*, or died of *Tooth*, *Convulsion*, *Rickets*, or as *Infants*, and *Chryssoms*, and *Aged*; I concluded, that of Men and Women, between ten and sixty, there scarce died 10000 *per Annum* in *London*, which number being multiplied by 10, there must be but 10000 in all, that is not the $\frac{1}{6}$ part of what the *Astronomers* imagined. These were but sudden thoughts on both sides, and both far from truth, I thereupon endeavoured to get a little nearer, thus: *viz.*

4. I considered, that the number of *Children* bearing *Women* might be about double to the *Births*: forasmuch as such Women, one with another, have scarce more than one Child in two years. The number of *Births* I found, by those years wherein the *Registries* were well kept, to have been somewhat less than

the *Burials*. The *Burials* in these late years at a *Medium* are about 13000, and consequently the *Christenings* not above 12000. I therefore esteemed the number of *Teeming-Women* to be 24000: then I imagined, that there might be twice as many Families, as of such Women; for that there might be twice as many Women *aged* between 16 and 76, as between 16 and 40, or between 20 and 44; and that there were about eight Persons in a Family, one with another, viz, the Man and his Wife, three Children and three Servants or Lodgers: now 8 times 48000 makes 384000.

5. Secondly, I find, by telling the number of Families in some Parishes within the Walls, that 3 out of 11 Families *per annum* have died: wherefore, 13000 having died in the whole, it should follow, there were 48000 Families according to the last-mentioned Account.

6. Thirdly, the Account, which I made of the *Trained-Bands* and *Auxiliary-Souldiers* doth enough justify this Account.

7. And lastly, I took the Map of *London* set out in the year 1658 by *Richard Newcourt*, drawn by a Scale of Yards. Now I guessed that in 100 Yards square there might be about 54 Families, supposing every House

to be 20 Foot in the front; for on two sides of the said square there will be 100 Yards of Housing in each, and in the two other sides 80 each; In all 360 Yards; that is, 54 Families in each square, of which there are 220 within the Walls, making in all 11880 Families within the Walls. But forasmuch as there die within the Walls about 3200 *per Annum*, and in the whole 13000; it follows, that the Housing within the Walls is a part of the whole, and consequently, that there are 47520 Families in and about *London*, which agrees well enough with all my former computations: the worst whereof doth sufficiently demonstrate, that there are two Millions of People in *London*, which nevertheless most men do believe, as they do, that there be three Women for one Man, whereas there are fourteen Men for thirteen Women, as elsewhere hath been said.

8. We have (though perhaps too much at Random) determined the number of the Inhabitants of *London* to be about 384000: the which being granted; we assert, that 199112 are *Males*, and 184886 *Females*.

9. Whereas we have found, that of 100 quick Conceptions about 36 of them die before they be six years old, and that perhaps but one surviveth 76; we having seven *Deaths*

each between six and 76; we sought six mean proportional numbers between 64, the remainder, living at six years, and the one which survives 76, and find, that the numbers following are practically near enough to the truth; for men do not die in exact Proportions, nor in Fractions, from whence arises this Table following.

Viz. Of an hundred there die within the first six years 66

The next ten years, or *Decad* 24

The second *Decad* 15

The third *Decad* 9

The fourth 6

The next 4

The next 3

The next 2

The next 1

Viz. From whence it follows, that of the said 100 conceived, there remain alive at six years end 64

At sixteen years end 40

At twenty five 25

At thirty six 16

At forty six 10

At fifty six 6

At sixty six 3

At seventy six 1

At eighty 11. fr

11. It follows also, That of all which have been conceived, there are now alive 40 *per Cent.* above sixteen years old, 25 above twenty six years old, & *ſic deinceps*, as in the above Table. There are therefore of Aged between 16 and 56 the number of 40, less by six, *viz.* 34; of between 26 and 66 the number of 25, less by three, *viz.* 22: & *ſic ſe-interp.*

Wherefore, ſuppoſing there be 199112 Males, and the number between 16 and 56 being 34; it follows, there are 34 *per Cent.* of all thoſe Males fighting Men in London, that is 67694, *viz.* near 70000; the truth whereof I leave to examination, only the 2 of 67694, *viz.* 13539, is to be added for *Westminster, Stophay, Lambeth*, and the other diſtant Pariſhes; making in all 81233 fighting Men.

12. The next enquiry will be, In how long time the City of London ſhall, by the ordinary proportion of Breeding and dying, double its breeding People? I answer, In about ſeven years, and (*Plagues conſidered*) eight. Wherefore, ſince there be 24000 pair of Breeders, that is 2 of the whole, it follows, that in eight times eight years the whole People of the City ſhall double, without the access of Forreiners: the which contradicts not

our Account of its growing from two to five in 56 years with such access.

13. According to this proportion, one couple, *viz.* *Adam* and *Eve*, doubling themselves every 64 years of the 5610 years, which is the *Age* of the World according to the *Scriptures*, shall produce far more People than are now in it. Wherefore the World is not above 100 thousand years older, as some vainly imagine, nor above what the *Scripture* makes it.

C. H. A. P. XII.

Of the Country-Bills.

WE have, for the present, done with our Observations upon the Accounts of *Burials* and *Christenings* in and about *London*; we shall next present the Accounts of both *Burials*, *Christenings*, and also of *Weddings* in the Country, having to that purpose inserted Tables of 90 years for a certain Parish in *Hantsire*, being a place neither famous for *Longevity* and *Healthfulness*, nor for the contrary. Upon which Tables we observe,

1. That

1. That every *Wedding*, one with another, produces four Children, and consequently that that is the proportion of Children which any Marriageable Man or Woman may be presumed shall have. For, though a man may be Married more than once, yet, being once Married, he may die without any Issue at all.

2. That in this Parish there were born 15 *Females* for 16 *Males*, whereas in *London* there were 13 for 14, which shews, that *London* is somewhat more apt to produce *Males* than the Country. And it is possible, that in some other places there are more *Females* born than *Males*: which, upon this variation of proportion, I again recommend to the examination of the curious.

3. That in the said whole 90 years the *Burials* of the *Males* and *Females* were exactly equal, and that in several *Decades* they differed not $\frac{1}{10}$ part; That in one of the two *Decades*, wherein the difference was very notorious, there were Buried of *Males* 337, and of *Females* but 284, viz. 53 difference, and in the other there died contrariwise 338 *Males*, and 386 *Females*, differing 46.

4. There are also *Decades*, where the Birth of *Males* and *Females* differ very much, viz. about 60.

g. That in the said 90 years there have been born more than buried in the said Parish (the which, both 90 years ago, and also now, consisted of about 2700 Souls) but in 59 *years* not 12 *per Annum*, one year with another.

6. That these 1059 have in all probability contributed to the increase of *London*; since, as was said even now, it neither appears by the *Burials*, *Christenings*, or by the built of new housing, that the said Parish is more populous now, than 90 years ago, by above two *hundred* Souls. Now, if all other places send about $\frac{1}{3}$ of their increase, *viz.* about one out of 900 of their Inhabitants *Annually* to *London*; and that there be 14 times as many People in *England* as there be in *London* (for which we have given some Reasons) then *London* increases by such *Accessions* every year about 6000: the which will make the Account of *Burials* to swell about 200 *per Annum*, and will answer the increases we observe. It is clear, that the said Parish is increased about 300; and it is probable that three or four hundred more went to *London*; and it is known, That about 400 went to *New-England*, the *Caribe-Islands*, and *New-found-Land*, within these last forty years.

7. According to the *Mortality* of the said whole 90 years, there have been five *Christenings* for four *Burials*, although in some single *Years* and *Decades* there have been three to two, although sometimes (though more rarely) the *Burials* have exceeded the *Births*, as in the case of *Epidemical* Diseases.

8. Our former Observation, That healthful years are also the most fruitful, is much confirmed by our Country Accounts; for, 70 being our Standard for *Births*, and 58 for *Burials*, you shall find, that where fewer than 58 died, more than 70 were born. Having given you a few instances thereof, I shall remit you to the Tables for the general proof of this Assertion: *Viz.* Anno 1633; when 103 were born, there died but 29. Now, in none of the whole 90 years, more were born than 103, and but in one fewer than 29 died, *viz.* 28 Anno 1658. Again Anno 1568, when 93 were born, but 42 died. Anno 1584, when 90 were born, but 41 died. Anno 1650, when 86 were born, but 52 died. So that by how much more are born, by so much (as it were) the fewer die. For when 103 were born, but 29 died: but when but 86 were born, then 52 died.

On the other side, Anno 1638, when 156 died *per annum*, which was the greatest year of

of *Mortality*, then less than the meere Standard 70, *viz.* but 66, were born. Again *Anno* 1644, when 137 died, but 59 were born. *Anno* 1597, when 117 died, but 48 were born. And *Anno* 1583, when 87 died, but 59 were born.

A little Irregularity may be found herein, as that *Anno* 1612, when 116 died (*viz.* a number double to our Standard 58, yet) 87 (*viz.* 17 above the Standard 70) were born. And that when 89 died, 75 were born: but these differences are not so great, nor so often, as to evert our Rule, which, besides the Authority of these Accounts, is probable in it self.

9. Of all the said 90 years the year 1638 was the most *Mortal*; I therefore enquired, whether the *Plague* was then in that Parish, and having good satisfaction that it was not, (which I the rather believe, because that the *Plague* was not then considerable at *London*) but that it was a Malignant *Fever*, raging so fiercely about *Harvest*, that there appeared scarce hands enough to take in the Corn: which argues, considering there were 2700 Parishioners, that seven might be sick for one that died: whereas of the *Plague* more die than recover. Lastly, these People lay longer sick than is usual in the *Plague*, nor was there any mention of *Sores*, *Swellings*, *Elems*, *Tokens*,

Talents, &c. among them. It follows, that the proportion between the *greatest* and the *least Mortalities* in the Country are far greater than at *London*: Forasmuch as the greatest is 56 is above *quintuple* unto 28 the least; whereas in *London* (the *Plague* excepted, as here it hath been) the number of Burials upon other Accounts within no *Decad* of years hath been double, whereas in the Country it hath been *quintuple* not only within the whole ninety years, but also within the same *Decad*: for *Ann* 1633 there died but 29; and *Ann* 1638 the above-mentioned number of 156. Moreover, as in *London*, in no *Decad*, the Burials of one year are double to those of another: so in the Country they are seldom not more than so; as by this Table appears.

| <i>Decad</i> | greatest | least | number of Burials | Which |
|--------------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 1 | 66 | 34 | | |
| 2 | 87 | 39 | | |
| 3 | 117 | 38 | | |
| 4 | 153 | 30 | | |
| 5 | 116 | 51 | | |
| 6 | 89 | 50 | | |
| 7 | 156 | 35 | | |
| 8 | 137 | 46 | | |
| 9 | 80 | 28 | | |

Which shews, that the opener and freer
Airs are most subject both to the good and
 bad Impressions, and that the *Fumes*, *Stems*
 and *Scents* of *London* do so medicate and
 impregnate the *Air* about it, that it becomes
 capable of little more, as if the said *Fumes*
 rising out of *London* met with, opposed and
 jumbled backwards the Influences falling from
 above, or resisted the Incursion of the Coun-
 try *Airs*.

In the last *Paragraph* we said, that the
 Burials in the Country were sometime *quinte-*
ple to one another, but of the Christenings
 we affirm, that within the same *Decad* they
 are seldom double, as appears by this Table,
 which shews the greatest

| <i>Decads</i> | number of Births |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 | 50 |
| 2 | 45 |
| 3 | 52 |
| 4 | 60 |
| 5 | 61 |
| 6 | 63 |
| 7 | 66 |
| 8 | 62 |
| 9 | 52 |
| Now | |

Now, although the disproportions of Births be not so great as that of *Burials*, yet these disproportions are far greater than at *London*: for let it be shewn in any of the *London Bills*, that within two years the *Christenings* have decreased $\frac{1}{2}$, or increased double, as they did *Ann* 1584, when 90 were born, and *Ann* 1586, wherein were but 45: or to rise from 52, as *Ann* 1593, to 71, as in the next year 1594. Now these disproportions both in Births and Burials confirm what hath been before asserted, That *Healthfulness* and *Fruitfulness* go together, as they would not, were there not disproportions in both, although proportional.

11. By the Standard of Burials in this Parish I thought to have computed the number of Inhabitants in it, *viz.* by multiplying 58 by 4, which made the *Product* 232, the number of Families. Hereupon I wondered, that a Parish containing a large Market-Town, and 12 Miles compals, should have but 232 Houses; I then multiplied 232 by 8, the *Product* whercof was 1856, thereby hoping to have had the number of the Inhabitants, as I had for *London*: but when upon enquiry, I found there had been 2100 Communicants in that Parish, in the time of a *Minister* who forced too many into that Ordinance, and that

that 1500 was the ordinary number of Communicants in all times; I found also, that forasmuch as there were near as many under 16 years old, as there are above, *viz.* Communicants, I concluded, that there must be about 2700 or 2800 Souls in that Parish: from whence it follows, that little more than one of 50 dies in the Country, whereas in *London* it seems manifest, that about one in 92 dies, over and above what dies of the *Plague*.

12. It follows therefore from hence, what I more faintly asserted in the former Chapter, That the Country is more *healthful* than the City; that is to say, although men die more regularly, and less *per saltum* in *London*, than in the Country, yet, upon the whole matter, there die fewer *per rats*; so as the Fumes, Steams, and Stenches above-mentioned, although they make the Air of *London* more equal, yet not more *Healthful*.

13. When I consider, That in the Country seventy are Born for fifty eight Buried, and that before the year 1600 the like happened in *London*, I considered, whether a City, as it becomes more *populous*, doth not, for that very cause, become more *unhealthful*; and inclined to Believe, that *London* now is more *unhealthful* than heretofore; partly for that

it is more populous, but chiefly because I have heard, that sixty years ago few *Sea Coals* were burnt in *London*, which are now universally used. For I have heard, that *Newcastle* is more *unhealthful* than other places, and that many People cannot at all endure the smoeke of *London*, not only for its unpleasantness, but for the suffocations which it causes.

14. Suppose, that *Annus* 1569 there were 2400 Souls in that Parish, and that they increased by the *Barth's* 70, exceeding the *Barricks* 58, it will follow, that the said 2400 cannot double under 200. Now, if *London* be less *healthful* than the Country, as certainly it is, the *Plague* being reckoned in, it follows, that *London* must be doubling it self by generation in much above 200: but if it hath increased from 2 to 5 in 54, as aforesaid, the same must be by reason of transplantation out of the Country.

The Conclusions.

IT may be now asked, To what purpose tends all this laborious building and growing? To know,

1. The number of the People?
2. How many *Males* and *Females*?
3. How many Married and Single?
4. How many *Teeming* Women?
5. How many of every *Septenary*, or *Decad* of years in age?
6. How many *Fighting* Men?
7. How much *London* is, and by what steps it hath increased?
8. In what time the Housing is replenished after a *Plague*?
9. What proportion die of each general and particular *Casualties*?
10. What Years are Fruitful and Mortal, and in what Spaces and Intervals they follow each other?
11. In what proportion Men neglect the Orders of the *Church*, and *Sells*, have increased?

12. The

12. The disproportion of Parishes?
 13. Why the *Burials* in *London* exceed the *Christenings*, when the contrary is visible in the Country?

To this I might answer in general, by saying, that those, who cannot apprehend the reason of these Enquiries, are unfit to trouble themselves to ask them.

2. I might answer by asking, Why some-ny have spent their times and Estates about the Art of making Gold? which, if it were much known, would only exalt Silver into the place which Gold now possesseth; and if it were known but to some one Person, the same single *Adaptum* could not, say, durst not enjoy it, but must be either a Prisoner to some Prince, and Slave to some Voluntary, or else skulk obscurely up and down for his privacy and concealment.

3. I might answer, That there is much pleasure in deducing so many abstruse and unexpected inferences out of these poor despised Bills of *Mortality*; and in building upon that ground, which hath lain waste these eighty years. And there is pleasure in doing something new, though never so little, without pestering the World with voluminous Transcriptions.

4. But I answer more seriously, by complaining. That whereas the Art of Governing, and the true *Politics*, is how to preserve the Subject in *Peace* and *Plenty*; that men study only that part of it which teacheth how to supplant and over-reach one another, and how, not by fair out-running, but by tripping up each other's heels, to win the Prize.

Now, the Foundation or Elements of this honest harmless *Policy* is to understand the Land, and the hands of the Territory, to be governed according to all their intrinsic and accidental differences: As for example; It were good to know the *Geometrical* Content, Figure, and Situation of all the Lands of a *Kingdom*, especially according to its most natural, permanent, and conspicuous Bounds. It were good to know how much Hay an Acre of every sort of Meadow will bear; how many Cattel the same weight of each sort of Hay will feed and fatten; what quantity of Grain and other Commodities the same Acre will bear in one, three, or seven years, *eminibus Annis*; unto what use each Soil is most proper. All which particulars I call the intrinsic value: for there is also another value merely accidental, or extrinsic, consisting of the Causes why a parcel of Land, lying

lying near a good Market, may be worth double to another parcel, though but of the same intrinsic goodness; which answers the *Querles*, why Lands in the *North of England* are worth but sixteen years purchase, and those of the *West* above eight and twenty. It is no less necessary to know how many People there be of each Sex, State, Age, Religion, Trade, Rank, or Degree, &c. by the knowledge whereof, Trade and Government may be made more certain and Regular; for, if men knew the People, as aforesaid, they might know the consumption they would make, so as Trade might not be hoped for where it is impossible. As for instance, I have heard much complaint, that Trade is not set in some of the *South-western* and *North-western* Parts of *Ireland*, there being so many excellent Harbours for that purpose; whereas in several of those places I have also heard, that there are few other Inhabitants, but such as live *ex sponte creant*, and are unfit Subjects of Trade, as neither employing others, nor working themselves.

Moreover, if all these things were clearly and truly known (which I have but guessed at) it would appear, how small a part of the People work upon necessary Labours and

Callings; *viz.* how many Women and Children do just nothing, only learning to spend what others get; how many are near Voluptuaries, and as it were near Quacklers by Trade; how many live by puzzling poor people with unintelligible Notions in Divinity and Philosophy; how many by perswading credulous, delicate, and litigious Persons, that their Bodies or Estates are out of Tune, and in danger; how many by fighting as Soul-diets; how many by Ministries of War and Sin; how many by Trades of meer Pleasure, or Ornaments; and how many in a way of lazy attendance. *&c.* upon others: And on the other side, how few are employed in raising and working necessary Food and Covering; and of the Speculative men, how few do study *Manners and Things*! The more ingenious not admiring much further than to write and speak wisely about these matters.

I conclude, That a clear knowledge of all these particulars, and many more, whereto I have thus but at a review, is necessary, in order to good, certain, and easie Government, and even to balance Parties and Factions both in *Church* and *State*. But whether the knowledge thereof be necessary for many, or fit for others than the Sovereign and his chief Ministers I leave to consideration.

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APPENDIX.

FORasmuch as a long and serious perusal of all the Bills of Mortality, which this great City hath afforded for almost fourscore years, hath advanced but the few Observations comprised in the fore-going Treatise; I hope very little will be expected from the few scattered Papers that have come to my hands since the publishing thereof, especially from one that hath learned from the *Royal Society*, how many Observations go to the making up of our *Theorème*, which (like Oaks and other Trees fit for durable Building) must be of many years growth.

The Accounts which follow, I reckon but as Timber and Stones; and the best Inferences I can make, are but as hewing them to a Square: as for compassing a beautiful and

H 3

firm

firm Structure out of them, I leave it to the Architecture of the said *Society*, under whom I think it honour enough to work as a Labourer.

My first Observation shall be, That at *Dublin* the Number of Weekly Burials being about 20, and those of *London* about 300, as also the Number of People reckoned to be within the Limits of the Bills of Mortality at *London* to be 460000; it will follow, that the Number of Inhabitants of *Dublin* be about 30000, *viz.* about one fifteenth part of those in and about *London*, which agrees with that Number which I have heard the Books of Poll-Money, raised but little before the time of this Bill, have exhibited as the Number of Inhabitants of that City: So as although I do not think one single Weekly Bill is sufficient to ground such a Conclusion upon, yet I think that several yearly Bills are the best of the case ways from which to collect the Number of the People.

Secondly, Although I take it for granted, that in *Dublin* there be more Born than Buried, because the same hath appeared to be so in *London* by the Bills of Mortality before the year 1641, when the Civil Wars began, and much more eminently in *Amsterdam*, as shall be hereafter shewn, yet there are but 14 set down as Christened; which shews, that

the defect there is much the same as at *London*, whether the cause thereof be negligence in the Register, or non-conformity to Publick Order, or both, I leave to the curious. I believe the cause is also the same, forasmuch as I heard it to be a Maxim at *Dublin*, to follow, if not forerun, all that is, or as they understand will be, practised in *London*; and that in all particulars incident to humane affairs.

I have here inserted two other Country-Bills, the one of *Granbrook* in *Kent*, the other of *Troverton* in *Devonshire*, which with that of *Hantsire*, lying about the midway between them, give us a view of the most Easterly, Southerly, and Westerly parts of *England*: I have endeavoured to procure the like account from *Northumberland*, *Cheshire*, *Norfolk* and *Nottinghamshire*; Thereby to have a view of seven Counties most differently situated, from whence I am sorry to observe that my Southern friends have been hitherto more curious and diligent than those of the North. The full observation from these Bills is, that all these three Country Bills agree, that each Wedding produces four Children, which is likewise confirmed from the Bills of *Amsterdam*. Secondly, they all agree that there be more Males born than Females,

but in different proportions, for at *Exeter* there be 28 Males for 19 Females, in *Hants.* 16 for 15, in *London* 14 for 13, and at *Truro*, 12 for 11. Thirdly, I have inserted the Bills themselves, to the end that whoever please may examin, by all three together, the Observations I raised from the *Hanslope* Bill alone; conceiving it will be more pleasure and satisfaction to do it themselves, than to receive it from another hand. Only I shall add, as a new Observation from them all, that in the years 1648 and 1649, being the time when the people of *England* did most resent the horrid Parricide of his late Sacred Majesty, that there were but nine weddings in that year in the same places, when there were ordinarily between 30 and 40 per Annum; and but 16, when there were ordinarily at other times between 50 and 60. And it may be also observed that something of this black murder appeared in the years 1643 and 1644, when the Civil war was at the height; but the contrary in the years 1654, 1655, &c. to prevent the new way of Marriage then imposed upon the people.

I have also supplied the Tables from the three general Bills for the years 1662, 1663, and 1664, which you will find to justify the

the former Observations. But most eminently that which I take to be of most concernment, namely, of the difference between the numbers of Males and Females.

In the former Observations I did endeavour to deduce the number of the Inhabitants about the City of *London*, from the Bills of Mortality, concluding them to be about 460000, and did likewise set forth by what steps the people of the said City have increased from two to five since the year 1600.

And particularly in what proportions the City increased in its several parts from time to time: I have now procured an Account of the Men, Women, and Children, which were *Anno 1631*. found within the Liberties of *London*, which are circumscribed by *Temple-Bar*, *Holborn-Bar*, *Smithfield-Bar*, *Shoreditch-Bar*, *White-chappel-Bar*, and to the *Tower Liberties*, and *Meal-market in Sautbark*; by which Account I hope it will appear, that I computed too many rather than too few, although the most part of men have thought otherwise. Nor do I wonder at it, since I never observed more enormous mistakes in any matter than concerning the number of people, Ale-houses, Coaches, Ships, Sea-men, Water-men, and several other

other Tradesmen, &c. The proportions of all which I have always thought is necessary to be known, in order to an exact Symmetry of the several members of a Common-wealth. I say, that the whole number of Inhabitants exceeds not 460000.

1. The number of Men, Women, and Children, found in the City and Liberties 1631, was 130178.

2. The Liberties of the City of *London* consist of the 97 Parishes within the Walls, and of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the 16 Parishes next without them; which estimate of mine, nevertheless, I leave to examination.

The Liberties of *London* from the year 1631 to the year 1661 increased from 8 to 11, as may appear by the Tables, and consequently the said 130000 found in the year 1631, were increased to 179000, in *Annus* 1661.

Lastly, the Liberties of *London* in the year 1661 were in proportion to the whole, as 4 to 9, and consequently if there were 179000 souls, in the said Liberties, there was not above 403000 in the whole number of Parishes then comprehended in the Bills of Mortality.

The substance of the *Amsterdam* Bills of Mortality is, *viz.*

1. That there died in the several years of the Plague, as followeth:

| | | |
|------------|------|-------|
| <i>Ann</i> | 1622 | 4141 |
| | 1623 | 5929 |
| | 1624 | 11795 |
| | 1625 | 6781 |
| | 1626 | 4425 |
| | 1627 | 3976 |
| | 1628 | 4497 |
| | 1636 | 17193 |
| | 1655 | 16727 |
| | 1663 | 9752 |
| | 1664 | 24148 |

2. That there are eleven burying-places, besides the Hospital and Pest-house, 257 Streets and Lanes, with 43 Burgwalls and Grachts in that City.

3. That in seven years, beginning from the 15 of *August* 1617 to the same day 1624, there were Christned in the reformed Churches of *Amsterdam* 52537, and that there died in the same time 32532. So as there were 20005 more born than buried, besides those that were Christned in other Congregations. And in the same time were 16430 publishd Marriages.

4. That in the first week of *September* 1664 there died 1041, and in eighteen weeks before the Burials increased from 331 up to the said number of 1041, and

and in twelve weeks after decreased back to the like number of 330.

9. In *February* following there died but 118 a week; and the ordinary number of weekly Burials is about 100, so as *London* seems to be three times as big as *Amsterdam*.

6. I have likewise hapned on some other Accounts, relating to Mortalities of some great Cities of the World, of what Authority I know not, but as printed at *Amsterdam* 1664. viz. *Anno* 1619 there died in *Grand Cairo* in ten weeks 13560, without any visible diminution of the people.

7. *Anno* 1623 there died in *Leyden* 9597. *Anno* 1635 there died in the same City of *Leyden* from the 14 of *July*, to the 29 of *October* 14381, the greatest week of mortality being the latter end of *October* was 1452. This Plague in 15 weeks increased from 96, to the said number of 1452, and in ten weeks after decreased to 107. Answerable to the time of Increase and Decrease afore-mentioned in *Amsterdam*, *Anno* 1655, there died in 21 weeks from *July* to *November* 13187, the greatest week being *September* 25. when died 896.

8. At *Havlem* there died in the same year, in the months of *August*, *September*, *October* and *November* 5723.

9. *Anno*

9. *Anno* 1637, in *Constantinople* there died 1500 per diem, but how long this Plague lasted, apparantly not.

10. The same year died in *Prague* 20000 Christians, and 10000 Jews.

11. *Anno* 1653 there died in *Cornides* 17000 Christians, and 20000 Jews.

12. *Anno* 1653 there died in *Dantzick* in the last week of *September* 640, and in *Cuningburgh* 490.

13. 1654 there died in *Seppeligen* for several weeks 700 per week.

14. *Anno* 1655 there died at *Amsterdam* and *Leyden*, as above-mentioned 8 and at *Deventer* 70, 80, and 90 per diem.

15. At *Leemwarden* 56 per diem.

16. *Anno* 1656 there was so sweeping a Plague at *Naples*, that there died of it at the latest end of *May* 1300, or 1400 per diem. The sixth of *June* there were 80000 sick, that the well were not able to help, or bury the dead; presently after there died 5000 in three days; in *August* it began to ease, after it had destroyed 300000 people.

17. The Town of *Seals* in *Italy* was quite dispeopled, and at *Messina* there scaped but 120. At *Rome* there died in the same year about 100 per diem for a great while together,

18. 1657 There died at *Genoa* in Midsummer week 1200, afterwards there died 1600 *per diem*; insomuch that in the beginning of *August* they burnt the dead Corps for want of hands to bury them, which great Mortality decreased to five or six *per diem* before *September* was out. The total sum of all that died was about 70000.

19. At *Bergen in Norway*, Anno 1618 the Plague is represented to have been very terrible, by saying that there died 50 or 60 *per diem*, and that the whole City was in tears, that the Coffin-makers refused to make Coffins, that parents carried their children, and children their parents to the grave. But foras much as it was not mentioned how populous this place was, nor for how many days the Mortality continued, I can make but little estimate of this Plague, by what is above related.

20. The general Observations arising from the above-mentioned particulars, are as followeth:

First, That Northern, as well as Southern Countries are infested with great Plagues; although in the Southern Countries they are more vehement, and do both begin and end more suddenly.

21. Secondly, from the year 1654 the Plague

Plague was at *Greem*, 1653 at *Dantzick* and *Cönigsburg*, 1654 at *Copenhagen*, 1655 at *Leyden* and *Amsterdam*, and other Towns in the *Netherlands*, 1656 at *Naples* and *Rome*, 1657 at *Genoa*; So as it well deserves enquiry, whether the Plague in all these places were a sickness of the same kind, and did successively perambulate the several Countries above-mentioned; or whether it were a several disease in each place.

22. Thirdly, that the Plague is longer in rising to its height, than in decreasing to the same pitch; and the proportion thereof, in such cases where it hath most plainly appeared, is about three to two; for at *Amsterdam* it was eighteen weeks rising, and twelve decreasing; and at *Leyden* fifteen upon the increase, and ten decreasing.

It may be further observed, that in the four several times of great Mortality, the height was not always in the same month; for *Anno* 1592 it was the second week in *August*, when there died 1550 of all diseases; in the year 1603 the height was the second week of *September*, when there died 3129 of all diseases; in 1625 the extremity was in the third week in *August*, when there died 5205. *Anno* 1636 the like extremity was in the first week of *October*, there then dying 4005 of all

all diseases. In this place I think fit to intimate, that considering the present increase of the City from *Anno* 1625 to this time, which is from eight to thirteen, that until the Burials exceed 8400 *per week*, the Mortality will not exceed that of 1625. Which God for ever avert.

It may be further observed, that the time of the Plagues continuance at the height was of several durations, for *Anno* 1592 it continued from the first week in *July* to the second of *September*, without increasing or decreasing above 100 in 1600, whereas in 1603 it remain'd but three weeks at the state, decreasing near $\frac{1}{2}$ the next week after the height; *Anno* 1625 it remain'd not three weeks at a stay, increasing $\frac{1}{2}$ part the next week before the height, and decreasing as much the next week after. *Anno* 1636 it stood five weeks without increasing or decreasing above $\frac{1}{2}$ part as before-mentioned.

Concerning the disease of the Plague, *Anno* 1592 it increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the greatest number that died in twenty weeks; *Anno* 1603, it did the same in eleven; *Anno* 1625, in nine weeks; *Anno* 1636, as it was not so fierce as in the other years, so it was of longer continuance, as hath been else-where noted.

The

The last thing I shall observe is, that in all the four great years of mortality above mentioned, I do not find that any week the Plague increased to the double of the precedent week above five-times.

30: *Anno 1631. Ann. 7. Caroli I.*

THE number of Men, Women, and Children, in the several Wards of London, and Liberties: taken in *August 1631*, by Special Command from the Right Honourable the Lords of His Majesties Privy Council.

| | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Algate Ward | 04763 |
| Bishopsgate | 07788 |
| Basilshaw | 08006 |
| Breadstreet | 02568 |
| Bridge-ward within | 02392 |
| Bridge-ward without | 18660 |
| Billingsgate | 02597 |
| Broadstreet | 03503 |
| Colemanstreet | 02634 |
| Cornhill | 01439 |
| Cripplegate without | 06445 |
| Cripplegate within | 04231 |
| Farrington without | 20846 |
| Farrington within | 08770 |
| Cordwainer | 02238 |
| | <u>89880</u> |

I

Alderfgate

163
 164
 165
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 195
 196
 197
 198
 199
 200

(115)

*The Table of Burials, and Christnings,
in London.*

| Anno
Dom. | 97
Parl.
[foli.] | 16
Parl.
[foli.] | Out-
Parl.
[foli.] | Buried
in all | Burials
of the
Plague | Christ-
ned |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1604 | 1518 | 2097 | 708 | 1323 | 896 | 8458 |
| 1605 | 2014 | 12974 | 960 | 5948 | 444 | 6504 |
| 1606 | 1941 | 2920 | 935 | 5796 | 2124 | 6614 |
| 1607 | 1879 | 2772 | 1019 | 5670 | 2352 | 6582 |
| 1608 | 2391 | 3218 | 1149 | 6758 | 2262 | 6845 |
| 1609 | 2494 | 3610 | 1441 | 7545 | 4240 | 6388 |
| 1610 | 2326 | 3791 | 1369 | 7486 | 1803 | 6785 |
| 1611 | 2152 | 3398 | 1166 | 6716 | 627 | 7014 |
| | 16715 | 24780 | 8747 | 50242 | 14752 | 52190 |
| 1612 | 2473 | 3843 | 1462 | 7778 | 64 | 6986 |
| 1613 | 2406 | 3679 | 1418 | 7503 | 16 | 6946 |
| 1614 | 2369 | 3504 | 1494 | 7367 | 22 | 7208 |
| 1615 | 2446 | 3791 | 1613 | 7830 | 37 | 7682 |
| 1616 | 2490 | 3876 | 1697 | 8063 | 9 | 7985 |
| 1617 | 2397 | 4109 | 1774 | 8280 | 6 | 7747 |
| 1618 | 2815 | 4715 | 2066 | 9596 | 18 | 7735 |
| 1619 | 2332 | 3857 | 1804 | 7999 | 9 | 8127 |
| | 19735 | 31374 | 13328 | 64436 | 171 | 60316 |
| 1620 | 2726 | 4819 | 2146 | 9691 | 21 | 7845 |
| 1621 | 2438 | 3759 | 1915 | 8112 | 11 | 8039 |
| 1622 | 2811 | 4217 | 2392 | 8943 | 16 | 7894 |
| 1623 | 3591 | 4721 | 2783 | 11095 | 17 | 7945 |
| 1624 | 3385 | 5919 | 2895 | 12199 | 11 | 8299 |
| 1625 | 5143 | 9819 | 3886 | 18848 | 35417 | 6982 |
| 1626 | 2150 | 3285 | 1965 | 7401 | 134 | 6701 |
| 1627 | 2325 | 3400 | 1988 | 7711 | 4 | 8408 |
| | 24569 | 39940 | 19970 | 84000 | 35631 | 62112 |

12

The

(116)

The Table of Burials, and Christnings, in London.

| Ann.
Dom. | 97.
Pari-
foc. | 16.
Pari-
foc. | Out-
Pari-
foc. | Buried
is all | Buried
of the
Plague | Christ-
ned |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1628 | 2412 | 3310 | 3017 | 7740 | 8123 | 8564 |
| 1629 | 2536 | 3992 | 2243 | 8771 | 11050 | 9901 |
| 1630 | 2506 | 4201 | 2521 | 9237 | 1317 | 9315 |
| 1631 | 2459 | 3697 | 3132 | 8288 | 874 | 8534 |
| 1632 | 2704 | 4412 | 2411 | 9527 | 14528 | 89584 |
| 1633 | 2378 | 3936 | 3078 | 8323 | 10120 | 9997 |
| 1634 | 2937 | 4980 | 3982 | 10399 | 9221 | 9855 |
| 1635 | 2742 | 4966 | 2943 | 10651 | 8120 | 10034 |
| 1636 | 20694 | 33494 | 19327 | 73505 | 1603 | 75774 |
| 1637 | 3825 | 6924 | 3210 | 12959 | 10400 | 9322 |
| 1638 | 2288 | 4265 | 3128 | 8681 | 3682 | 9160 |
| 1639 | 3584 | 5926 | 3761 | 13261 | 363 | 10311 |
| 1640 | 2592 | 4344 | 2632 | 9548 | 314 | 10150 |
| 1641 | 2919 | 5166 | 3246 | 11321 | 1450 | 10850 |
| 1642 | 3248 | 5092 | 3427 | 11767 | 1375 | 10670 |
| 1643 | 3176 | 5245 | 3578 | 11999 | 1244 | 10370 |
| 1644 | 3395 | 5562 | 3269 | 12216 | 996 | 9410 |
| 1645 | 3387 | 42544 | 24221 | 91752 | 19244 | 80443 |
| 1646 | 2593 | 4274 | 2574 | 9441 | 1492 | 8104 |
| 1647 | 2746 | 4639 | 2445 | 9608 | 1871 | 7966 |
| 1648 | 2672 | 4749 | 2797 | 10415 | 3365 | 7163 |
| 1649 | 2480 | 4288 | 3041 | 10462 | 3597 | 7332 |
| 1650 | 2865 | 4714 | 2525 | 9283 | 611 | 6544 |
| 1651 | 2301 | 4138 | 2890 | 10499 | 2167 | 5825 |
| 1652 | 2845 | 5002 | 2310 | 8749 | 2135 | 5612 |
| 1653 | 31026 | 36676 | 21199 | 78896 | 2123 | 6071 |
| 1654 | 31026 | 36676 | 21199 | 78896 | 10041 | 54617 |

74

*The Table of Burials, and Christnings,
in London.*

| <i>Anno
Dom.</i> | <i>97
Pari-
[bts.]</i> | <i>16
Pari-
[bts.]</i> | <i>Out-
Pari-
[bts.]</i> | <i>Buried
in all</i> | <i>Buried
of the
Plague</i> | <i>Christ-
ned</i> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1652 | 3293 | 5719 | 3546 | 12553 | 16 | 6128 |
| 1653 | 2527 | 4635 | 2919 | 10081 | 6 | 6155 |
| 1654 | 3323 | 6063 | 3845 | 13231 | 16 | 6620 |
| 1655 | 2781 | 5148 | 3439 | 11348 | 9 | 7004 |
| 1656 | 3327 | 6573 | 4015 | 13215 | 6 | 7050 |
| 1657 | 3014 | 5646 | 3770 | 12430 | 4 | 6685 |
| 1658 | 3613 | 1692 | 4443 | 14979 | 14 | 6170 |
| 1659 | 3431 | 6988 | 4301 | 14720 | 36 | 5690 |
| | 35288 | 47695 | 30278 | 103261 | 107 | 51502 |
| 1660 | 3098 | 5644 | 2926 | 12668 | 13 | 6971 |
| 1661 | 3804 | 7309 | 5332 | 16645 | 20 | 8855 |
| 1662 | 3123 | 6094 | 4433 | 13652 | 12 | 10019 |
| 1663 | 3001 | 5602 | 4129 | 12732 | 09 | 10292 |
| 1664 | 3448 | 7166 | 4829 | 15448 | 05 | 11722 |

The Table following contains the Number of *Burials* and *Christenings* in the seven *Parishes* hereafter mentioned, from the year 1636 unto the year 1659 *inclusive*; all which time the *Burials* and *Christenings* were jointly mentioned: the five last years the *Christenings* were omitted in the yearly *Bills*. This Table consists of seventeen Columns, the Total of all the *Burials* being contained in the sixteenth Column: which Number being added to the *Total* in the precedent Table of *Burials* and *Christenings*, makes the *Total* of every yearly or general Bill.

Anno Dom.

1636

1637

1638

1639

1640

1641

1642

1643

1644

1645

1646

1647

1648

Note,

(119)

Note, where there follows a second Number under any year, it denotes those which died that year of the Plague.

| Anno Dom. | Westminster | | Islington | | Lambeth | | Stepney | | Newington | | Hackney | | Redriff | | Total in the 7 Parishes | |
|-----------|-------------|-----|-----------|--------|---------|----------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------------------------|----------|
| | Bur. | Ch. | B. C. | B. Ch. | B. C. | Bur. Ch. | Bur. Ch. | B. C. | B. C. | B. C. | B. C. | B. C. | B. C. | B. C. | Bur. Ch. | Bur. Ch. |
| 1636 | 1107 | 156 | 99 | 16 | 283 | 117 | 189 | 881 | 584 | 155 | 6877 | 9062 | 4059 | 1924 | | |
| | 442 | | 30 | 45 | | | 909 | | 242 | | 14 | 20 | 1702 | | | |
| 1637 | 963 | 496 | 94 | 72 | 173 | 137 | 952 | 838 | 183 | 172 | 6870 | 9451 | 2507 | 1836 | | |
| | 301 | | 17 | 18 | | | 153 | | 16 | | 6 | 10 | 521 | | | |
| 1638 | 1021 | 163 | 116 | 49 | 221 | 140 | 1209 | 908 | 235 | 146 | 10169 | 9498 | 2997 | 1953 | | |
| | 126 | | | 8 | | | 11 | | | | | | | | 145 | |
| 1639 | 546 | 443 | 88 | 33 | 195 | 132 | 970 | 956 | 187 | 159 | 8453 | 8132 | 2131 | 1948 | | |
| | 4 | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | 9 | |
| 1640 | 754 | 665 | 94 | 54 | 187 | 141 | 1106 | 983 | 189 | 194 | 7654 | 3377 | 2459 | 2159 | | |
| | 62 | | 3 | 6 | | | 117 | | | | | 1 | | | 119 | |
| 1641 | 697 | 625 | 92 | 76 | 168 | 137 | 1250 | 1037 | 170 | 137 | 8273 | 6944 | 2508 | 2149 | | |
| | 40 | | 5 | 9 | | | 70 | | | | 4 | | | | 128 | |
| 1642 | 671 | 630 | 98 | 71 | 149 | 124 | 1270 | 1158 | 160 | 145 | 7858 | 6376 | 2439 | 2261 | | |
| | 37 | | 4 | 12 | | | 20 | | 17 | | 5 | 4 | | | 59 | |
| 1643 | 666 | 592 | 105 | 68 | 177 | 114 | 1167 | 1015 | 240 | 147 | 6536 | 4367 | 1471 | 1038 | | |
| | 25 | | 3 | 45 | | | 83 | | 86 | | | 2 | | | 244 | |
| 1644 | 570 | 429 | 61 | 55 | 115 | 105 | 1187 | 933 | 123 | 101 | 5445 | 7082 | 1189 | 1750 | | |
| | 35 | | 8 | 8 | | | 269 | | 44 | | 3 | 17 | | | 384 | |
| 1645 | 621 | 444 | 55 | 63 | 146 | 114 | 1171 | 873 | 113 | 119 | 3860 | 5060 | 2184 | 1753 | | |
| | 62 | | 6 | 3 | | | 150 | | 18 | | 7 | 1 | | | 256 | |
| 1646 | 691 | 503 | 84 | 61 | 137 | 108 | 1230 | 660 | 156 | 130 | 7663 | 4742 | 1421 | 1868 | | |
| | 76 | | 8 | 5 | | | 97 | | 14 | | 9 | 2 | | | 203 | |
| 1647 | 719 | 464 | 108 | 6 | 161 | 94 | 1126 | 926 | 129 | 65 | 8845 | 4244 | 393 | 1688 | | |
| | 114 | | 12 | 25 | | | 155 | | 28 | | 16 | 4 | | | 434 | |
| 1648 | 561 | 384 | 68 | 46 | 87 | 57 | 837 | 767 | | | 5742 | 4559 | 1635 | 1505 | | |
| | 41 | | 4 | | | | 31 | | | | 6 | | | | 12 | |

| Westminster | B. C. | B. Ch. | Islington | B. C. | B. Ch. | Lambeth | B. C. | B. Ch. | Stepney | B. C. | B. Ch. | Hackney | B. C. | B. Ch. | Redriff | B. C. | Bur. | Ch. | Total in the
7 Parishes |
|-------------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-------|------|------|----------------------------|
| 1640 | 558 | 111 | 9044 | 111 | 55 | 9044 | 111 | 55 | 83625 | | | 9049 | | | | | 1807 | 1106 | |
| 1650 | 470 | 411 | 7854 | 88 | 50 | 7854 | 88 | 50 | 748572 | 55 | 65 | 6148 | 50 | 62 | | | 1550 | 1264 | |
| 1661 | 480 | 345 | 10751 | 127 | 49 | 981634 | 172 | 59 | 981634 | 172 | 59 | 603084 | 45 | 2091 | 1212 | | | | |
| 1672 | 649 | 413 | 9936 | 179 | 50 | 1212657 | 198 | 85 | 7233 | 7437 | 2483 | 7233 | 7437 | 2483 | 1810 | | | | |
| 1683 | 567 | 394 | 6946 | 120 | 54 | 1064 | 610 | 195 | 76 | 7148 | 6921 | 2155 | 7148 | 6921 | 2155 | 1250 | | | |
| 1694 | 657 | 402 | 9665 | 166 | 76 | 1251 | 803 | 236 | 106 | 3831 | 75 | 46257 | 3831 | 75 | 46257 | 1526 | | | |
| 1705 | 676 | 414 | 9186 | 184 | 122 | 1199 | 859 | 172 | 120 | 6827 | 62 | 17 | 6827 | 62 | 17 | 1406 | | | 1701 |
| 1716 | 761 | 498 | 12389 | 176 | 122 | 1255 | 963 | 248 | 127 | 6746 | 66 | 45 | 6746 | 66 | 45 | 1701 | 1230 | | |
| 1727 | 793 | 479 | 11267 | 211 | 127 | 1212 | 876 | 204 | 123 | 9642 | 51 | 121 | 9642 | 51 | 121 | 2612 | | | 1749 |
| 1738 | 890 | 440 | 11216 | 220 | 122 | 1486 | 892 | 181 | 99 | 9130 | 43 | 16 | 9130 | 43 | 16 | 2958 | 1645 | | |
| 1749 | 822 | 421 | 11616 | 191 | 101 | 1192 | 695 | 122 | 86 | 8100 | 24 | 13 | 8100 | 24 | 13 | 2828 | 1412 | | |
| 1760 | 781 | 402 | 102 | 181 | | 1212 | | 114 | | 65 | 33 | 2417 | | | | | | | |
| 1771 | 981 | | 102 | 180 | | 1561 | | 140 | | 102 | 87 | 3505 | | | | | | | |
| 1782 | 842 | | 59 | 210 | | 1512 | | 76 | | 101 | 77 | 2902 | | | | | | | |
| 1793 | 791 | | 41 | 199 | | 1241 | | 188 | | 73 | 80 | 2615 | | | | | | | |
| 1804 | 704 | | 50 | 216 | | 1192 | | 235 | | 80 | 40 | 2348 | | | | | | | |

*The TABLE of Males, and Females,
for LONDON.*

| An.Dom. | Buried | | Christened | |
|---------|--------|---------|------------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1629 | 4668 | 4103 | 5218 | 4683 |
| 1630 | 5660 | 4894 | 4858 | 4457 |
| 1631 | 4549 | 4013 | 4422 | 4102 |
| 1632 | 4932 | 4603 | 4994 | 4590 |
| 1633 | 4369 | 4023 | 5158 | 4839 |
| 1634 | 5676 | 5224 | 5035 | 4820 |
| 1635 | 5548 | 5103 | 5106 | 4928 |
| 1636 | 12377 | 10982 | 4917 | 4605 |
| | 47739 | 43945 | 39708 | 37024 |
| 1637 | 6392 | 5371 | 4703 | 4457 |
| 1638 | 7168 | 6456 | 5359 | 4952 |
| 1639 | 5351 | 4511 | 5366 | 4784 |
| 1640 | 6761 | 6010 | 5518 | 5332 |
| Total | 73451 | 65293 | 60664 | 56549 |
| 1641 | 6872 | 6270 | 5470 | 5200 |
| 1642 | 7049 | 6224 | 5460 | 4910 |
| 1643 | 6842 | 6360 | 4793 | 4617 |
| 1644 | 5659 | 5274 | 4107 | 3997 |
| 1645 | 6014 | 5465 | 4047 | 3919 |
| 1646 | 6683 | 6097 | 3768 | 3395 |
| 1647 | 7313 | 6746 | 3796 | 3536 |
| 1648 | 5145 | 4749 | 3363 | 3181 |
| | 51577 | 47185 | 34804 | 32755 |

An.

| An.Dom. | Buried | | Christened | |
|---------|--------|---------|------------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1649 | 5454 | 5112 | 3079 | 2746 |
| 1650 | 4548 | 4216 | 2890 | 2722 |
| 1651 | 5680 | 5147 | 3231 | 2840 |
| 1652 | 6543 | 6026 | 3220 | 2908 |
| 1653 | 5416 | 4671 | 3196 | 2959 |
| 1654 | 6972 | 6275 | 3441 | 3179 |
| 1655 | 6027 | 5330 | 3655 | 3349 |
| 1656 | 7365 | 6556 | 3668 | 3382 |
| | 44005 | 41333 | 26380 | 24085 |
| 1657 | 6572 | 5856 | 3396 | 3289 |
| 1658 | 7936 | 7057 | 3157 | 3023 |
| 1659 | 7451 | 7305 | 3209 | 2781 |
| 1660 | 7960 | 7158 | 3724 | 3247 |
| 1661 | 10448 | 9287 | 4748 | 4107 |
| 1662 | 8623 | 7931 | 5216 | 4803 |
| 1663 | 8035 | 7321 | 5411 | 4881 |
| 1664 | 9369 | 8928 | 6041 | 5681 |
| | 66400 | 60843 | 34902 | 31802 |
| Total | 235247 | 214658 | 156750 | 146231 |

Year

1669
1670
1671
1672
1673
1674
1675
1676
1677
1678

1679
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
1688

The

The Table of the Country-Parish.

| Years | Communi-
cants | Wed-
dings | Christened | | Buried | | Both |
|-------|-------------------|---------------|------------|-----|--------|-----|------|
| | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| 1569 | | 14 | 38 | 30 | 68 | 23 | 21 |
| 1570 | | 19 | 29 | 32 | 61 | 21 | 25 |
| 1571 | | 18 | 28 | 26 | 54 | 23 | 27 |
| 1572 | | 23 | 32 | 32 | 54 | 20 | 14 |
| 1573 | | 21 | 34 | 36 | 20 | 24 | 13 |
| 1574 | | 16 | 21 | 29 | 50 | 28 | 38 |
| 1575 | | 24 | 37 | 29 | 66 | 15 | 19 |
| 1576 | | 22 | 33 | 37 | 70 | 16 | 18 |
| 1577 | | 13 | 29 | 26 | 55 | 19 | 21 |
| 1578 | | 20 | 31 | 35 | 66 | 25 | 25 |
| | | 190 | 312 | 302 | 614 | 214 | 221 |
| | | 435 | | | | | |
| 1579 | | 15 | 35 | 36 | 71 | 27 | 27 |
| 1580 | | 21 | 43 | 31 | 74 | 38 | 41 |
| 1581 | | 29 | 29 | 33 | 62 | 34 | 24 |
| 1582 | | 22 | 28 | 29 | 57 | 18 | 21 |
| 1583 | | 22 | 32 | 27 | 59 | 35 | 52 |
| 1584 | | 15 | 46 | 44 | 90 | 22 | 19 |
| 1585 | | 15 | 26 | 21 | 47 | 15 | 27 |
| 1586 | | 18 | 22 | 23 | 45 | 24 | 37 |
| 1587 | | 13 | 34 | 31 | 65 | 43 | 36 |
| 1588 | | 15 | 33 | 34 | 67 | 31 | 18 |
| | | 1185 | 328 | 309 | 637 | 287 | 302 |
| | | 589 | | | | | |

The

The Table of the Country-Parish,

| Years | Communi-
cants | | Wed. Christened | | Buried | |
|-------|-------------------|------|-----------------|------|--------|------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1889 | 20 | 31 | 27 | 58 | 28 | 16 |
| 90 | 16 | 40 | 29 | 69 | 36 | 21 |
| 91 | 12 | 37 | 28 | 65 | 35 | 30 |
| 92 | 14 | 40 | 25 | 65 | 28 | 19 |
| 93 | 20 | 32 | 20 | 52 | 33 | 32 |
| 94 | 24 | 34 | 37 | 71 | 16 | 22 |
| 95 | 16 | 32 | 28 | 60 | 33 | 28 |
| 96 | 9 | 36 | 26 | 62 | 42 | 29 |
| 97 | 23 | 23 | 25 | 48 | 53 | 64 |
| 98 | 21 | 37 | 29 | 66 | 33 | 23 |
| | 1175 | 1342 | 1274 | 616 | 1337 | 1219 |
| 1599 | 19 | 45 | 31 | 76 | 21 | 22 |
| 600 | 16 | 26 | 34 | 60 | 20 | 26 |
| 601 | 16 | 39 | 32 | 71 | 18 | 12 |
| 602 | 14 | 31 | 32 | 63 | 29 | 18 |
| 603 | 12 | 31 | 38 | 69 | 32 | 39 |
| 604 | 21 | 42 | 35 | 77 | 26 | 27 |
| 605 | 19 | 47 | 34 | 81 | 21 | 12 |
| 606 | 19 | 29 | 41 | 70 | 28 | 23 |
| 607 | 27 | 36 | 47 | 83 | 33 | 19 |
| 608 | 17 | 40 | 53 | 93 | 21 | 21 |
| | 181 | 1366 | 1377 | 1743 | 1249 | 1219 |

The

The Table of the Country-Parish.

| Years | Weddings | | Christened | | Buried | | Both |
|-------|----------|------|------------|------|--------|------|------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| 1609 | 23 | 30 | 31 | 61 | 24 | 41 | 65 |
| 10 | 19 | 46 | 30 | 76 | 33 | 40 | 73 |
| 11 | 25 | 40 | 41 | 81 | 41 | 32 | 73 |
| 12 | 120 | 55 | 32 | 87 | 53 | 63 | 116 |
| 13 | 24 | 41 | 33 | 74 | 47 | 41 | 88 |
| 14 | 26 | 50 | 35 | 85 | 27 | 36 | 63 |
| 15 | 22 | 35 | 48 | 83 | 28 | 36 | 64 |
| 16 | 14 | 38 | 36 | 74 | 27 | 41 | 68 |
| 17 | 17 | 45 | 31 | 76 | 35 | 28 | 63 |
| 1618 | 8 | 37 | 41 | 78 | 23 | 28 | 51 |
| | 197 | 1417 | 1358 | 1775 | 1338 | 1386 | 724 |
| 1619 | 21 | 37 | 43 | 80 | 25 | 28 | 54 |
| 20 | 20 | 34 | 51 | 85 | 18 | 30 | 48 |
| 21 | 21 | 31 | 37 | 68 | 28 | 36 | 64 |
| 22 | 23 | 45 | 38 | 83 | 20 | 26 | 46 |
| 23 | 14 | 40 | 36 | 76 | 56 | 31 | 87 |
| 24 | 19 | 30 | 33 | 63 | 29 | 35 | 64 |
| 25 | 7 | 37 | 41 | 78 | 30 | 20 | 50 |
| 26 | 9 | 30 | 35 | 65 | 21 | 29 | 50 |
| 27 | 18 | 45 | 23 | 68 | 24 | 29 | 53 |
| 1628 | 16 | 39 | 36 | 74 | 47 | 42 | 89 |
| | 168 | 1368 | 1373 | 1741 | 1305 | 1306 | 611 |

The Table of the Country-Parish.

| Years | Weddings | | Christened | | Both | | Buried | | Both |
|-------|----------|-----|------------|-----|------|-----|--------|----|------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| 1629 | 32 | 53 | 38 | 91 | 46 | 28 | | | 74 |
| 30 | 8 | 58 | 45 | 103 | 26 | 27 | | | 53 |
| 31 | 20 | 42 | 29 | 71 | 26 | 33 | | | 59 |
| 32 | 16 | 43 | 50 | 93 | 15 | 21 | | | 36 |
| 33 | 12 | 38 | 65 | 103 | 18 | 11 | | | 29 |
| 34 | 23 | 30 | 45 | 75 | 18 | 26 | | | 44 |
| 35 | 11 | 39 | 32 | 71 | 18 | 17 | | | 35 |
| 36 | 15 | 50 | 37 | 87 | 42 | 48 | | | 90 |
| 37 | 13 | 35 | 36 | 71 | 25 | 35 | | | 60 |
| 1638 | 13 | 30 | 26 | 66 | 82 | 73 | | | 156 |
| | 153 | 418 | 413 | 821 | 317 | 319 | | | 636 |
| 1639 | 18 | 24 | 31 | 55 | 48 | 66 | | | 114 |
| 40 | 11 | 44 | 41 | 85 | 35 | 39 | | | 74 |
| 41 | 21 | 34 | 29 | 63 | 34 | 39 | | | 70 |
| 42 | 21 | 48 | 39 | 87 | 32 | 29 | | | 61 |
| 43 | 8 | 30 | 42 | 72 | 59 | 28 | | | 87 |
| 44 | 16 | 33 | 26 | 59 | 65 | 72 | | | 137 |
| 45 | 10 | 43 | 41 | 84 | 28 | 29 | | | 57 |
| 46 | 11 | 32 | 35 | 67 | 24 | 32 | | | 56 |
| 47 | 12 | 28 | 46 | 74 | 25 | 21 | | | 45 |
| 48 | 9 | 35 | 27 | 62 | 25 | 31 | | | 56 |
| | 137 | 351 | 351 | 708 | 375 | 383 | | | 1738 |

The

The Table of the Country Parish.

| Years | Weddings | | Christened | | Buried | | |
|-------|----------|-----|------------|-----|--------|------|-----|
| | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both | |
| 1649 | 9 | 22 | 37 | 59 | 46 | 34 | 80 |
| 50 | 9 | 55 | 31 | 86 | 25 | 27 | 52 |
| 51 | 7 | 25 | 27 | 52 | 11 | 21 | 32 |
| 52 | 14 | 34 | 28 | 62 | 20 | 25 | 45 |
| 53 | 9 | 47 | 24 | 71 | 21 | 14 | 35 |
| 54 | 15 | 34 | 37 | 71 | 14 | 25 | 39 |
| 55 | 38 | 35 | 34 | 69 | 28 | 19 | 47 |
| 56 | 28 | 40 | 30 | 70 | 18 | 15 | 53 |
| 57 | 37 | 23 | 43 | 66 | 22 | 25 | 47 |
| 58 | 16 | 39 | 29 | 68 | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| | 182 | 354 | 320 | 674 | 218 | 220 | 438 |

The

(128)

The Table by Decads of years for
the Country Parish.

| Decads of
Years | Christened | | Buried | | Both | |
|--------------------|------------|---------|--------|---------|------|------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | | |
| 1559 | 190 | 312 | 302 | 614 | 221 | 435 |
| 1569 | 185 | 328 | 309 | 637 | 287 | 589 |
| 1579 | 175 | 342 | 274 | 616 | 337 | 621 |
| 1589 | 181 | 366 | 377 | 743 | 249 | 468 |
| 1599 | 197 | 417 | 358 | 775 | 338 | 724 |
| 1609 | 168 | 368 | 373 | 741 | 305 | 611 |
| 1619 | 153 | 418 | 413 | 831 | 317 | 636 |
| 1629 | 137 | 351 | 357 | 708 | 375 | 758 |
| 1639 | 182 | 354 | 320 | 674 | 218 | 438 |
| 1649 | 1598 | 3256 | 3083 | 6339 | 2640 | 5280 |

The

The number of the Weddings,
Christnings and Burials that
were in the Town and Parish
of Tiverton, from March
1560 to January 1664; as
appeareth by the Registers.

| Years | Weddings | Christned | | Buried | | | | Both |
|-------|----------|-----------|-----|--------|-----|-----|----|------|
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| 1560 | 37 | 23 | 29 | 52 | 43 | 28 | | 71 |
| 61 | 51 | 35 | 31 | 66 | 36 | 34 | | 70 |
| 62 | 16 | 59 | 50 | 109 | 32 | 34 | | 66 |
| 63 | 19 | 39 | 50 | 89 | 27 | 15 | | 42 |
| 64 | 19 | 47 | 50 | 97 | 21 | 15 | | 36 |
| 65 | 14 | 51 | 27 | 78 | 26 | 28 | | 54 |
| 66 | 19 | 67 | 44 | 111 | 23 | 12 | | 35 |
| 67 | 23 | 52 | 42 | 94 | 28 | 16 | | 44 |
| 68 | 15 | 50 | 34 | 84 | 25 | 25 | | 50 |
| 69 | 19 | 40 | 37 | 77 | 23 | 28 | | 61 |
| 1570 | 232 | 463 | 394 | 857 | 284 | 245 | | 529 |

(130)

The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

| Years | Weddings | | Christened | | Buried | | Both |
|-------|----------|------|------------|------|--------|------|------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| 1570. | 17 | 51 | 45 | 96 | 45 | 58 | 103 |
| 71. | 21 | 46 | 26 | 72 | 70 | 68 | 138 |
| 72 | 35 | 52 | 44 | 96 | 30 | 23 | 53 |
| 73 | 38 | 55 | 39 | 94 | 22 | 19 | 41 |
| 74 | 37 | 42 | 50 | 94 | 25 | 28 | 53 |
| 75 | 32 | 51 | 71 | 122 | 33 | 21 | 54 |
| 76 | 27 | 62 | 65 | 127 | 43 | 93 | 136 |
| 77 | 27 | 79 | 46 | 125 | 54 | 76 | 130 |
| 78 | 38 | 59 | 57 | 116 | 42 | 54 | 96 |
| 79 | 45 | 56 | 59 | 115 | 35 | 63 | 98 |
| | 317 | 1538 | 1504 | 1655 | 1399 | 1503 | 3002 |
| 1580 | 35 | 61 | 63 | 124 | 36 | 48 | 79 |
| 81 | 34 | 62 | 64 | 126 | 37 | 39 | 76 |
| 82 | 34 | 68 | 67 | 135 | 45 | 38 | 83 |
| 83 | 33 | 54 | 44 | 98 | 31 | 47 | 78 |
| 84 | 28 | 77 | 59 | 136 | 39 | 43 | 82 |
| 85 | 11 | 69 | 64 | 133 | 32 | 52 | 84 |
| 86 | 27 | 43 | 40 | 82 | 49 | 40 | 89 |
| 87 | 27 | 57 | 63 | 120 | 76 | 94 | 170 |
| 88 | 36 | 67 | 65 | 132 | 57 | 43 | 100 |
| 89 | 33 | 83 | 70 | 153 | 47 | 55 | 102 |
| | 298 | 1640 | 1599 | 1239 | 1449 | 1494 | 2943 |

The

The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

| Years | Weddings | Christened | | Buried | | Both | Both | |
|-------|----------|------------|-----|--------|-----|------|------|----|
| | | M. | F. | M. | F. | | M. | F. |
| 1590 | 39 | 60 | 64 | 62 | 87 | 149 | | |
| 91 | 48 | 56 | 44 | 268 | 282 | 550 | | |
| 92 | 48 | 75 | 77 | 37 | 48 | 85 | | |
| 93 | 43 | 63 | 48 | 37 | 65 | 102 | | |
| 94 | 37 | 66 | 98 | 31 | 47 | 78 | | |
| 95 | 38 | 54 | 52 | 37 | 60 | 97 | | |
| 96 | 22 | 60 | 58 | 51 | 77 | 128 | | |
| 97 | 18 | 37 | 29 | 124 | 153 | 277 | | |
| 98 | 23 | 44 | 38 | 45 | 103 | 148 | | |
| 99 | 42 | 50 | 73 | 27 | 27 | 54 | | |
| | 333 | 565 | 521 | 719 | 949 | 1668 | | |
| 1600 | 38 | 64 | 54 | 28 | 38 | 66 | | |
| 1 | 33 | 53 | 82 | 28 | 36 | 64 | | |
| 2 | 37 | 65 | 62 | 41 | 42 | 83 | | |
| 3 | 52 | 60 | 83 | 50 | 36 | 86 | | |
| 4 | 28 | 75 | 68 | 27 | 63 | 90 | | |
| 5 | 49 | 62 | 63 | 33 | 48 | 81 | | |
| 6 | 37 | 79 | 77 | 45 | 42 | 87 | | |
| 7 | 47 | 89 | 77 | 34 | 52 | 86 | | |
| 8 | 37 | 60 | 86 | 51 | 64 | 115 | | |
| 9 | 34 | 70 | 69 | 27 | 49 | 76 | | |
| | 392 | 676 | 721 | 364 | 470 | 834 | | |

(132)

| Years | Weddings | | Christened | | Buried | |
|-------|----------|----|------------|----|--------|------|
| | M. | F. | Both | M. | F. | Both |

The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|------|
| 1610 | 31 | 83 | 88 | 171 | 62 | 50 | 112 |
| 11 | 51 | 83 | 96 | 179 | 39 | 41 | 80 |
| 12 | 47 | 72 | 70 | 149 | 58 | 45 | 103 |
| 13 | 38 | 74 | 77 | 151 | 39 | 40 | 79 |
| 14 | 46 | 90 | 88 | 178 | 42 | 41 | 83 |
| 15 | 55 | 88 | 84 | 172 | 39 | 44 | 83 |
| 16 | 44 | 111 | 100 | 211 | 53 | 59 | 112 |
| 17 | 41 | 99 | 79 | 178 | 57 | 57 | 114 |
| 18 | 46 | 102 | 79 | 181 | 32 | 44 | 76 |
| 19 | 30 | 104 | 102 | 206 | 65 | 72 | 137 |
| | 491 | 913 | 863 | 1776 | 486 | 1,493 | 1979 |

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| 1620 | 42 | 105 | 72 | 177 | 53 | 53 | 106 |
| 21 | 74 | 111 | 111 | 232 | 61 | 51 | 112 |
| 22 | 40 | 89 | 104 | 193 | 60 | 86 | 146 |
| 23 | 52 | 108 | 88 | 196 | 80 | 101 | 181 |
| 24 | 52 | 95 | 95 | 190 | 60 | 68 | 128 |
| 25 | 57 | 131 | 117 | 248 | 86 | 61 | 147 |
| 26 | 66 | 97 | 101 | 198 | 73 | 95 | 168 |
| 27 | 67 | 143 | 110 | 253 | 98 | 45 | 143 |
| 28 | 66 | 103 | 114 | 247 | 87 | 98 | 185 |
| 29 | 77 | 124 | 108 | 232 | 62 | 68 | 130 |
| | 593 | 1,106 | 1,020 | 2,126 | 720 | 1,726 | 1,446 |

Year
162
3
3
3
3
3
3
3
3
3
3

164
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49

The

117

The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

| Years | Christened | | Both | Buried | | Both |
|-------|------------|------|------|--------|------|------|
| | M. | F. | | M. | F. | |
| 1630 | 73 | 117 | 123 | 240 | 104 | 74 |
| 31 | 40 | 118 | 100 | 218 | 85 | 92 |
| 32 | 63 | 106 | 104 | 210 | 84 | 83 |
| 33 | 63 | 114 | 121 | 235 | 75 | 71 |
| 34 | 54 | 114 | 95 | 209 | 73 | 91 |
| 35 | 82 | 124 | 111 | 235 | 84 | 92 |
| 36 | 43 | 135 | 113 | 248 | 85 | 87 |
| 37 | 42 | 110 | 98 | 208 | 106 | 142 |
| 38 | 62 | 112 | 112 | 224 | 194 | 170 |
| 39 | 62 | 119 | 106 | 225 | 115 | 137 |
| I | 584 | 1169 | 1083 | 2252 | 1005 | 1039 |
| 1640 | 66 | 124 | 114 | 238 | 82 | 104 |
| 41 | 52 | 122 | 114 | 236 | 83 | 88 |
| 42 | 59 | 102 | 136 | 238 | 110 | 128 |
| 43 | 54 | 115 | 117 | 232 | 102 | 88 |
| 44 | 22 | 76 | 78 | 154 | 232 | 213 |
| 45 | 47 | 95 | 175 | 270 | 99 | 92 |
| 46 | 41 | 61 | 50 | 111 | 3 | 3 |
| 47 | 23 | 116 | 106 | 222 | 7 | 3 |
| 48 | 22 | 85 | 67 | 152 | 24 | 17 |
| 49 | 16 | 96 | 92 | 188 | 21 | 30 |
| I | 402 | 991 | 1049 | 2041 | 763 | 766 |
| | | | | | | 1329 |

6 pl.

(134)

The Table of the Parish of Tiverton.

| Years | Weddings | | Christened | | Buried | |
|-------|----------|------|------------|------|--------|------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1650 | 9 | 66 | 79 | 145 | 7 | 9 |
| 51 | 9 | 50 | 63 | 113 | 5 | 10 |
| 52 | 9 | 80 | 73 | 153 | 48 | 51 |
| 53 | 21 | 89 | 219 | 208 | 47 | 78 |
| 54 | 108 | 105 | 104 | 206 | 72 | 68 |
| 55 | 140 | 87 | 104 | 191 | 87 | 114 |
| 56 | 109 | 107 | 90 | 197 | 56 | 86 |
| 57 | 102 | 94 | 101 | 195 | 67 | 59 |
| 58 | 60 | 70 | 83 | 153 | 77 | 85 |
| 59 | 37 | 77 | 78 | 155 | 72 | 80 |
| 60 | 604 | 825 | 891 | 1716 | 538 | 1640 |
| 1660 | 27 | 61 | 68 | 129 | 70 | 69 |
| 61 | 38 | 83 | 93 | 176 | 73 | 85 |
| 62 | 36 | 73 | 46 | 129 | 91 | 95 |
| 63 | 35 | 68 | 64 | 132 | 72 | 74 |
| 64 | 41 | 68 | 72 | 140 | 98 | 114 |
| 65 | 177 | 1353 | 353 | 1706 | 1404 | 437 |
| 66 | | | | | | 1841 |

Years
1560
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69

The

(135)

The number of the Weddings,
Chriftings and Burials that
were in the Parifh of Cran-
brooke, from March 26.
1560 to March 24. 1649;
(as appeareth by the Register)
only in the years 1574 and
1575 the Chriftings are
wholly omitted, because the
Register is very imperfect for
the greater part of thofe years.

| Years | Weddings | Chrifined | | | Buried | | |
|-------|----------|-----------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| | | N. | E. | Both | M. | E. | Both |
| 1560 | 20 | 36 | 33 | 69 | 29 | 32 | 61 |
| 61 | 24 | 46 | 33 | 79 | 23 | 26 | 49 |
| 62 | 23 | 32 | 26 | 58 | 40 | 31 | 71 |
| 63 | 15 | 28 | 21 | 49 | 19 | 24 | 43 |
| 64 | 23 | 29 | 29 | 58 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| 65 | 29 | 44 | 29 | 73 | 37 | 34 | 71 |
| 66 | 25 | 39 | 26 | 65 | 69 | 35 | 104 |
| 67 | 28 | 42 | 41 | 83 | 36 | 21 | 56 |
| 68 | 22 | 38 | 44 | 82 | 31 | 31 | 62 |
| 69 | 22 | 36 | 35 | 71 | 25 | 19 | 44 |
| | | 231 | 270 | 501 | 687 | 319 | 1006 |

(136)

The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.

| Years | Wedding | Christened | | Buried | | Both |
|-------|---------|------------|-----|--------|-----|------|
| | | M | F | M | F | |
| 1570 | 18 | 30 | 44 | 24 | 26 | 36 |
| 71 | 21 | 34 | 38 | 28 | 31 | 36 |
| 72 | 25 | 35 | 34 | 28 | 24 | 39 |
| 73 | 29 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 29 | 38 |
| 74 | 23 | 32 | 45 | 25 | 28 | 38 |
| 75 | 27 | 36 | 42 | 29 | 18 | 44 |
| 76 | 30 | 39 | 48 | 32 | 21 | 44 |
| 77 | 33 | 42 | 53 | 35 | 16 | 35 |
| 78 | 36 | 45 | 56 | 38 | 18 | 44 |
| 79 | 39 | 48 | 59 | 41 | 26 | 44 |
| 80 | 42 | 51 | 62 | 44 | 29 | 44 |
| 81 | 45 | 54 | 65 | 47 | 32 | 44 |
| 82 | 48 | 57 | 68 | 50 | 35 | 44 |
| 83 | 51 | 60 | 71 | 53 | 38 | 44 |
| 84 | 54 | 63 | 74 | 56 | 41 | 44 |
| 85 | 57 | 66 | 77 | 59 | 44 | 44 |
| 86 | 60 | 69 | 80 | 62 | 47 | 44 |
| 87 | 63 | 72 | 83 | 65 | 50 | 44 |
| 88 | 66 | 75 | 86 | 68 | 53 | 44 |
| 89 | 69 | 78 | 89 | 71 | 56 | 44 |
| 90 | 72 | 81 | 92 | 74 | 59 | 44 |
| 91 | 75 | 84 | 95 | 77 | 62 | 44 |
| 92 | 78 | 87 | 98 | 80 | 65 | 44 |
| 93 | 81 | 90 | 101 | 83 | 68 | 44 |
| 94 | 84 | 93 | 104 | 86 | 71 | 44 |
| 95 | 87 | 96 | 107 | 89 | 74 | 44 |
| 96 | 90 | 99 | 110 | 92 | 77 | 44 |
| 97 | 93 | 102 | 113 | 95 | 80 | 44 |
| 98 | 96 | 105 | 116 | 98 | 83 | 44 |
| 99 | 99 | 108 | 119 | 101 | 86 | 44 |
| 100 | 102 | 111 | 122 | 104 | 89 | 44 |
| 101 | 105 | 114 | 125 | 107 | 92 | 44 |
| 102 | 108 | 117 | 128 | 110 | 95 | 44 |
| 103 | 111 | 120 | 131 | 113 | 98 | 44 |
| 104 | 114 | 123 | 134 | 116 | 101 | 44 |
| 105 | 117 | 126 | 137 | 119 | 104 | 44 |
| 106 | 120 | 129 | 140 | 122 | 107 | 44 |
| 107 | 123 | 132 | 143 | 125 | 110 | 44 |
| 108 | 126 | 135 | 146 | 128 | 113 | 44 |
| 109 | 129 | 138 | 149 | 131 | 116 | 44 |
| 110 | 132 | 141 | 152 | 134 | 119 | 44 |
| 111 | 135 | 144 | 155 | 137 | 122 | 44 |
| 112 | 138 | 147 | 158 | 140 | 125 | 44 |
| 113 | 141 | 150 | 161 | 143 | 128 | 44 |
| 114 | 144 | 153 | 164 | 146 | 131 | 44 |
| 115 | 147 | 156 | 167 | 149 | 134 | 44 |
| 116 | 150 | 159 | 170 | 152 | 137 | 44 |
| 117 | 153 | 162 | 173 | 155 | 140 | 44 |
| 118 | 156 | 165 | 176 | 158 | 143 | 44 |
| 119 | 159 | 168 | 179 | 161 | 146 | 44 |
| 120 | 162 | 171 | 182 | 164 | 149 | 44 |
| 121 | 165 | 174 | 185 | 167 | 152 | 44 |
| 122 | 168 | 177 | 188 | 170 | 155 | 44 |
| 123 | 171 | 180 | 191 | 173 | 158 | 44 |
| 124 | 174 | 183 | 194 | 176 | 161 | 44 |
| 125 | 177 | 186 | 197 | 179 | 164 | 44 |
| 126 | 180 | 189 | 200 | 182 | 167 | 44 |
| 127 | 183 | 192 | 203 | 185 | 170 | 44 |
| 128 | 186 | 195 | 206 | 188 | 173 | 44 |
| 129 | 189 | 198 | 209 | 191 | 176 | 44 |
| 130 | 192 | 201 | 212 | 194 | 179 | 44 |
| 131 | 195 | 204 | 215 | 197 | 182 | 44 |
| 132 | 198 | 207 | 218 | 200 | 185 | 44 |
| 133 | 201 | 210 | 221 | 203 | 188 | 44 |
| 134 | 204 | 213 | 224 | 206 | 191 | 44 |
| 135 | 207 | 216 | 227 | 209 | 194 | 44 |
| 136 | 210 | 219 | 230 | 212 | 197 | 44 |
| 137 | 213 | 222 | 233 | 215 | 200 | 44 |
| 138 | 216 | 225 | 236 | 218 | 203 | 44 |
| 139 | 219 | 228 | 239 | 221 | 206 | 44 |
| 140 | 222 | 231 | 242 | 224 | 209 | 44 |
| 141 | 225 | 234 | 245 | 227 | 212 | 44 |
| 142 | 228 | 237 | 248 | 230 | 215 | 44 |
| 143 | 231 | 240 | 251 | 233 | 218 | 44 |
| 144 | 234 | 243 | 254 | 236 | 221 | 44 |
| 145 | 237 | 246 | 257 | 239 | 224 | 44 |
| 146 | 240 | 249 | 260 | 242 | 227 | 44 |
| 147 | 243 | 252 | 263 | 245 | 230 | 44 |
| 148 | 246 | 255 | 266 | 248 | 233 | 44 |
| 149 | 249 | 258 | 269 | 251 | 236 | 44 |
| 150 | 252 | 261 | 272 | 254 | 239 | 44 |
| 151 | 255 | 264 | 275 | 257 | 242 | 44 |
| 152 | 258 | 267 | 278 | 260 | 245 | 44 |
| 153 | 261 | 270 | 281 | 263 | 248 | 44 |
| 154 | 264 | 273 | 284 | 266 | 251 | 44 |
| 155 | 267 | 276 | 287 | 269 | 254 | 44 |
| 156 | 270 | 279 | 290 | 272 | 257 | 44 |
| 157 | 273 | 282 | 293 | 275 | 260 | 44 |
| 158 | 276 | 285 | 296 | 278 | 263 | 44 |
| 159 | 279 | 288 | 299 | 281 | 266 | 44 |
| 160 | 282 | 291 | 302 | 284 | 269 | 44 |
| 161 | 285 | 294 | 305 | 287 | 272 | 44 |
| 162 | 288 | 297 | 308 | 290 | 275 | 44 |
| 163 | 291 | 300 | 311 | 293 | 278 | 44 |
| 164 | 294 | 303 | 314 | 296 | 281 | 44 |
| 165 | 297 | 306 | 317 | 299 | 284 | 44 |
| 166 | 300 | 309 | 320 | 302 | 287 | 44 |
| 167 | 303 | 312 | 323 | 305 | 290 | 44 |
| 168 | 306 | 315 | 326 | 308 | 293 | 44 |
| 169 | 309 | 318 | 329 | 311 | 296 | 44 |
| 170 | 312 | 321 | 332 | 314 | 299 | 44 |
| 171 | 315 | 324 | 335 | 317 | 302 | 44 |
| 172 | 318 | 327 | 338 | 320 | 305 | 44 |
| 173 | 321 | 330 | 341 | 323 | 308 | 44 |
| 174 | 324 | 333 | 344 | 326 | 311 | 44 |
| 175 | 327 | 336 | 347 | 329 | 314 | 44 |
| 176 | 330 | 339 | 350 | 332 | 317 | 44 |
| 177 | 333 | 342 | 353 | 335 | 320 | 44 |
| 178 | 336 | 345 | 356 | 338 | 323 | 44 |
| 179 | 339 | 348 | 359 | 341 | 326 | 44 |
| 180 | 342 | 351 | 362 | 344 | 329 | 44 |
| 181 | 345 | 354 | 365 | 347 | 332 | 44 |
| 182 | 348 | 357 | 368 | 350 | 335 | 44 |
| 183 | 351 | 360 | 371 | 353 | 338 | 44 |
| 184 | 354 | 363 | 374 | 356 | 341 | 44 |
| 185 | 357 | 366 | 377 | 359 | 344 | 44 |
| 186 | 360 | 369 | 380 | 362 | 347 | 44 |
| 187 | 363 | 372 | 383 | 365 | 350 | 44 |
| 188 | 366 | 375 | 386 | 368 | 353 | 44 |
| 189 | 369 | 378 | 389 | 371 | 356 | 44 |
| 190 | 372 | 381 | 392 | 374 | 359 | 44 |
| 191 | 375 | 384 | 395 | 377 | 362 | 44 |
| 192 | 378 | 387 | 398 | 380 | 365 | 44 |
| 193 | 381 | 390 | 401 | 383 | 368 | 44 |
| 194 | 384 | 393 | 404 | 386 | 371 | 44 |
| 195 | 387 | 396 | 407 | 389 | 374 | 44 |
| 196 | 390 | 399 | 410 | 392 | 377 | 44 |
| 197 | 393 | 402 | 413 | 395 | 380 | 44 |
| 198 | 396 | 405 | 416 | 398 | 383 | 44 |
| 199 | 399 | 408 | 419 | 401 | 386 | 44 |
| 200 | 402 | 411 | 422 | 404 | 389 | 44 |
| 201 | 405 | 414 | 425 | 407 | 392 | 44 |
| 202 | 408 | 417 | 428 | 410 | 395 | 44 |
| 203 | 411 | 420 | 431 | 413 | 398 | 44 |
| 204 | 414 | 423 | 434 | 416 | 401 | 44 |
| 205 | 417 | 426 | 437 | 419 | 404 | 44 |
| 206 | 420 | 429 | 440 | 422 | 407 | 44 |
| 207 | 423 | 432 | 443 | 425 | 410 | 44 |
| 208 | 426 | 435 | 446 | 428 | 413 | 44 |
| 209 | 429 | 438 | 449 | 431 | 416 | 44 |
| 210 | 432 | 441 | 452 | 434 | 419 | 44 |
| 211 | 435 | 444 | 455 | 437 | 422 | 44 |
| 212 | 438 | 447 | 458 | 440 | 425 | 44 |
| 213 | 441 | 450 | 461 | 443 | 428 | 44 |
| 214 | 444 | 453 | 464 | 446 | 431 | 44 |
| 215 | 447 | 456 | 467 | 449 | 434 | 44 |
| 216 | 450 | 459 | 470 | 452 | 437 | 44 |
| 217 | 453 | 462 | 473 | 455 | 440 | 44 |
| 218 | 456 | 465 | 476 | 458 | 443 | 44 |
| 219 | 459 | 468 | 479 | 461 | 446 | 44 |
| 220 | 462 | 471 | 482 | 464 | 449 | 44 |
| 221 | 465 | 474 | 485 | 467 | 452 | 44 |
| 222 | 468 | 477 | 488 | 470 | 455 | 44 |
| 223 | 471 | 480 | 491 | 473 | 458 | 44 |
| 224 | 474 | 483 | 494 | 476 | 461 | 44 |
| 225 | 477 | 486 | 497 | 479 | 464 | 44 |
| 226 | 480 | 489 | 500 | 482 | 467 | 44 |
| 227 | 483 | 492 | 503 | 485 | 470 | 44 |
| 228 | 486 | 495 | 506 | 488 | 473 | 44 |
| 229 | 489 | 498 | 509 | 491 | 476 | 44 |
| 230 | 492 | 501 | 512 | 494 | 479 | 44 |
| 231 | 495 | 504 | 515 | 497 | 482 | 44 |
| 232 | 498 | 507 | 518 | 500 | 485 | 44 |
| 233 | 501 | 510 | 521 | 503 | 488 | 44 |
| 234 | 504 | 513 | 524 | 506 | 491 | 44 |
| 235 | 507 | 516 | 527 | 509 | 494 | 44 |
| 236 | 510 | 519 | 530 | 512 | 497 | 44 |
| 237 | 513 | 522 | 533 | 515 | 500 | 44 |
| 238 | 516 | 525 | 536 | 518 | 503 | 44 |
| 239 | 519 | 528 | 539 | 521 | 506 | 44 |
| 240 | 522 | 531 | 542 | 524 | 509 | 44 |
| 241 | 525 | 534 | 545 | 527 | 512 | 44 |
| 242 | 528 | 537 | 548 | 530 | 515 | 44 |
| 243 | 531 | 540 | 551 | 533 | 518 | 44 |
| 244 | 534 | 543 | 554 | 536 | 521 | 44 |
| 245 | 537 | 546 | 557 | 539 | 524 | 44 |
| 246 | 540 | 549 | 560 | 542 | 527 | 44 |
| 247 | 543 | 552 | 563 | 545 | 530 | 44 |
| 248 | 546 | 555 | 566 | 548 | 533 | 44 |
| 249 | 549 | 558 | 569 | 551 | 536 | 44 |
| 250 | 552 | 561 | 572 | 554 | 539 | 44 |
| 251 | 555 | 564 | 575 | 557 | 542 | 44 |
| 252 | 558 | 567 | 578 | 560 | 545 | 44 |
| 253 | 561 | 570 | 581 | 563 | 548 | 44 |
| 254 | 564 | 573 | 584 | 566 | 551 | 44 |
| 255 | 567 | 576 | 587 | 569 | 554 | 44 |
| 256 | 570 | 579 | 590 | 572 | 557 | 44 |
| 257 | 573 | 582 | 593 | 575 | 560 | 44 |
| 258 | 576 | 585 | 596 | 578 | 563 | 44 |
| 259 | 579 | 588 | 599 | 581 | 566 | 44 |
| 260 | 582 | 591 | 602 | 584 | 569 | 44 |
| 261 | 585 | 594 | 605 | 587 | 572 | 44 |
| 262 | 588 | 597 | 608 | 590 | 575 | 44 |
| 263 | 591 | 600 | 611 | 593 | 578 | 44 |
| 264 | 594 | 603 | 614 | 596 | 581 | 44 |
| 265 | 597 | 606 | 617 | 599 | 584 | 44 |
| 266 | 600 | 609 | 620 | 602 | 587 | 44 |
| 267 | 603 | 612 | 623 | 605 | 590 | 44 |
| 268 | 606 | 615 | 626 | 608 | 593 | 44 |
| 269 | 609 | 618 | 629 | 611 | 596 | 44 |
| 270 | 612 | 621 | 632 | 614 | 599 | 44 |
| 271 | 615 | 624 | 635 | | | |

(137)

The Table of the Parishes of Cranbrook.

| Yrs | Weddings | | Christened | | Buried | |
|------|----------|-----|------------|-----|--------|-----|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1590 | 25 | 64 | 58 | 116 | 21 | 17 |
| 91 | 26 | 41 | 32 | 93 | 34 | 43 |
| 92 | 20 | 59 | 46 | 105 | 39 | 31 |
| 93 | 23 | 54 | 47 | 101 | 22 | 17 |
| 94 | 22 | 48 | 37 | 85 | 24 | 23 |
| 95 | 14 | 35 | 53 | 108 | 35 | 47 |
| 96 | 17 | 36 | 42 | 78 | 42 | 36 |
| 97 | 22 | 37 | 19 | 56 | 112 | 25 |
| 98 | 22 | 47 | 41 | 88 | 27 | 110 |
| 99 | 30 | 56 | 40 | 96 | 19 | 34 |
| | 221 | 497 | 429 | 926 | 1373 | 216 |
| | | | | | | 729 |
| 1600 | 16 | 48 | 44 | 92 | 16 | 18 |
| 1 | 19 | 44 | 41 | 85 | 19 | 29 |
| 2 | 26 | 50 | 43 | 93 | 28 | 26 |
| 3 | 22 | 68 | 51 | 119 | 36 | 28 |
| 4 | 38 | 147 | 61 | 108 | 20 | 24 |
| 5 | 23 | 56 | 39 | 95 | 38 | 44 |
| 6 | 23 | 42 | 44 | 86 | 30 | 30 |
| 7 | 29 | 51 | 35 | 116 | 48 | 31 |
| 8 | 13 | 56 | 35 | 91 | 33 | 30 |
| 9 | 16 | 40 | 37 | 77 | 43 | 31 |
| | 223 | 502 | 460 | 962 | 1311 | 46 |
| | | | | | | 89 |
| | | | | | | 64 |
| | | | | | | 78 |
| | | | | | | 61 |
| | | | | | | 68 |
| | | | | | | 44 |
| | | | | | | 64 |
| | | | | | | 54 |
| | | | | | | 48 |
| | | | | | | 34 |

The

(138)

The Table of the Parish of Cranbrook.

| Years | Weddings | Christened | | Both | Buried | | Both |
|-------|----------|------------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| | | M. | F. | | M. | F. | |
| 1610 | 26 | 45 | 42 | 87 | 32 | 42 | 74 |
| 11 | 27 | 39 | 44 | 83 | 44 | 53 | 97 |
| 12 | 16 | 44 | 39 | 83 | 50 | 43 | 93 |
| 13 | 22 | 43 | 41 | 84 | 46 | 50 | 96 |
| 14 | 22 | 50 | 44 | 94 | 55 | 35 | 90 |
| 15 | 35 | 56 | 44 | 100 | 64 | 61 | 125 |
| 16 | 29 | 35 | 54 | 89 | 40 | 47 | 87 |
| 17 | 20 | 49 | 51 | 101 | 50 | 48 | 98 |
| 18 | 32 | 38 | 51 | 89 | 37 | 58 | 95 |
| 19 | 32 | 47 | 40 | 87 | 50 | 44 | 94 |
| | 261 | 446 | 431 | 897 | 468 | 481 | 949 |
| 1620 | 27 | 59 | 61 | 120 | 45 | 52 | 97 |
| 21 | 26 | 54 | 50 | 104 | 40 | 46 | 86 |
| 22 | 14 | 61 | 65 | 126 | 27 | 28 | 55 |
| 23 | 18 | 37 | 37 | 74 | 33 | 34 | 67 |
| 24 | 45 | 59 | 60 | 119 | 44 | 31 | 75 |
| 25 | 22 | 44 | 59 | 103 | 54 | 56 | 110 |
| 26 | 26 | 36 | 45 | 81 | 48 | 48 | 97 |
| 27 | 25 | 45 | 50 | 85 | 36 | 38 | 74 |
| 28 | 38 | 57 | 60 | 117 | 56 | 70 | 126 |
| 29 | 48 | 60 | 58 | 118 | 51 | 44 | 95 |
| | 289 | 512 | 545 | 1057 | 434 | 448 | 882 |

The

(140)

Dublin, A Bill of Mortality
from the 96 of July to the 2d of
August 1662.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 88 | Flux | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 42 | Rickets | 1 | | | | | | |
| 80 | Aged | 1 | | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 81 | Fever | 1 | | | | | | |
| 44 | Consum. | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 44 | Small Pox | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 44 | Spot. Fea. | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Plague | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Baptiz. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| 44 | Saint Michans | | | | | | | |
| 44 | S. Michans & S. James | | | | | | | |
| 44 | S. Michans | | | | | | | |
| 44 | S. Michans | | | | | | | |
| 44 | S. Johns | | | | | | | |
| 44 | S. Nicholas without | | | | | | | |
| 44 | S. Nicholas within | | | | | | | |
| 44 | S. Andrew & S. Agnes | | | | | | | |
| 44 | S. James | | | | | | | |
| 44 | S. Bridget | | | | | | | |

The Total Baptized 14.

Total Buried 20.

Jacob Thring, Reg.

Some



Some further

OBSERVATIONS

O F

Major *John Graunt.*

WHereas in the Month of *December*, in the Year 1672, there were Christen'd in the several Parishes of the City and Suburbs of *Paris* 1366, and Weddings 68, and Buried 153. yet of the Reformed Religion, in the same space of Time and Place, there were Christen'd but 27, and Buried but 14. At a medium being compared to the gross sum, the Protestants in *Paris* are but as one to 65.

A further Observation may be made; That whereas in the whole Year of 1672, there were Buried 17584, and the Christenings then were 18427, which difference between

between Chriftening and Burials was very agreeable with the difference formerly in the City of *London*, before Phanaticifm and the Anabaptifts were known in thofe Parts: But in the fame Year of 1672 in the City of *London* and Places adjacent, the Burials were 18230, and the Chriftenings but 12563. By which it plainly appears that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Inhabitants of the Places aforefaid, are fuch as do not conform to the Doctrine and Difcipline of the Church of *England*.

As concerning the common Queftion, Whether *Paris* or *London* hath moft Inhabitants, my Answer muft be fram'd after this manner, upon fome Observations made upon the numbers of Burials of each City.

I find that in the City and Suburbs of *Paris* in the Years 1670, 1671, and 1672, the total number of the Burials was 56443, and in the Years aforefaid in the City of *London*, Suburbs, and Places adjacent (as appears by the Annual Bills of Mortality) was Buried 54157.

But fince that *Hackney*, *Lambeth*, *Newington*, *Ifington*, *Rotherhitb*, *Stepney* and *Weftminfter*, although put into the Bills of Mortality, they cannot properly be reckon'd as parts of the City of *London* (*Weftminfter* being a diftinct City of it felf, and the others above-

(143)

above-named Country Villages) and there having been Buried in the Places last named in the three Years aforesaid (as appears by the said Annual Bills) 10000, which being deducted out of the number aforesaid, the remaining number is 44157, upon which I think the Comparison must be made.

By which it appears that *Paris* hath exceeded the City of *London* in the number of Burials 12286, which number is between a fourth and a fifth of the said number of 56443, which is the Proportion of the difference in the number of Inhabitants; the City of *Paris* having more than a fourth, and yet not a fifth more than the City of *London*.

Christenings,

*Christenings, Marriages, and
Burials in the City of Pa-
ris, 1670.*

| | Christenings | Marriages | Burials |
|------------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| January. | 1596 | 353 | 2356 |
| February. | 1712 | 589 | 2159 |
| March. | 1661 | 648 | 2083 |
| April. | 1351 | 267 | 1882 |
| May. | 1342 | 374 | 1714 |
| June. | 1222 | 354 | 1644 |
| July. | 1348 | 420 | 1540 |
| August. | 1420 | 314 | 2162 |
| September. | 1468 | 343 | 1845 |
| October. | 1312 | 313 | 1502 |
| November. | 1324 | 479 | 1290 |
| December. | 1120 | 676 | 1340 |
| Total | 16810 | 3930 | 21461 |

Christenings,

(145)

*Chriftenings, Marriages, and
Burials in the City of Pa-
ris, 1671.*

| | Chriftenings | Marriages | Burials |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| <i>January.</i> | 1675 | 548 | 1150 |
| <i>February.</i> | 1656 | 489 | 1068 |
| <i>March.</i> | 1860 | 56 | 1218 |
| <i>April.</i> | 1595 | 447 | 1350 |
| <i>May.</i> | 1478 | 324 | 1431 |
| <i>June.</i> | 1331 | 334 | 1219 |
| <i>July.</i> | 1424 | 337 | 1358 |
| <i>Auguft.</i> | 1606 | 324 | 1502 |
| <i>September.</i> | 1507 | 327 | 1897 |
| <i>October.</i> | 1587 | 321 | 1753 |
| <i>November.</i> | 1560 | 437 | 2709 |
| <i>December.</i> | 1253 | 42 | 1743 |
| Total | 18532 | 3986 | 17398 |

L

Chriftenings,

A Table shewing how many died weekly, as well of all Difeases, as of the Plague, in the Years 1592, 1603, 1625, 1630, 1636; and this present Year 1665.

| Buried of all Difeases in the Year 1592. | | | Buried of all Difeases in the Year 1603. | | | Buried of all Difeases in the Year 1625. | | | Buried of all Difeases in the Year 1630. | | | Buried of all Difeases in the Year 1636. | | | Buried of all Difeases in the Year 1665. | | |
|--|-------------|-----|--|-------------|------|--|-------------|------|--|-----------|----|--|-----------|---|--|--------------------|-------|
| Total Pla. | Total Plag. | | Total Pla. | Total Plag. | | Total Pla. | Total Plag. | | Total Pla. | Total Pl. | | Total Pla. | Total Pl. | | Total Pla. | Total Plag. | |
| March 17 | 230 | 3 | March 17 | 108 | 3 | March 17 | 262 | 4 | June 24 | 205 | 19 | Apr 7 | 119 | 2 | December 27 | 291 | |
| March 24 | 351 | 31 | March 24 | 60 | 2 | March 24 | 226 | 8 | July 1 | 209 | 25 | Apr 14 | 205 | 4 | January 3 | 349 | |
| March 31 | 219 | 29 | March 31 | 78 | 6 | March 31 | 243 | 11 | July 8 | 217 | 43 | Apr 21 | 205 | 4 | January 10 | 394 | |
| April 7 | 307 | 27 | April 7 | 66 | 4 | April 7 | 239 | 10 | July 15 | 250 | 50 | Apr 28 | 205 | 4 | January 17 | 415 | |
| April 14 | 203 | 33 | April 14 | 79 | 4 | April 14 | 256 | 24 | July 22 | 229 | 40 | May 5 | 205 | 4 | January 24 | 474 | |
| April 21 | 290 | 37 | April 21 | 98 | 8 | April 21 | 230 | 25 | July 29 | 279 | 77 | May 12 | 205 | 4 | January 31 | 409 | |
| April 28 | 310 | 41 | April 28 | 109 | 10 | April 28 | 305 | 26 | August 5 | 250 | 56 | May 19 | 205 | 4 | February 7 | 393 | |
| May 5 | 350 | 29 | May 5 | 90 | 11 | May 5 | 292 | 30 | August 12 | 246 | 65 | May 26 | 205 | 4 | February 14 | 461 | |
| May 12 | 339 | 38 | May 12 | 112 | 18 | May 12 | 232 | 45 | August 19 | 269 | 54 | June 2 | 205 | 4 | February 21 | 393 | |
| May 19 | 300 | 42 | May 19 | 122 | 22 | May 19 | 379 | 71 | August 26 | 270 | 67 | June 9 | 205 | 4 | February 28 | 396 | |
| May 26 | 450 | 58 | May 26 | 122 | 32 | May 26 | 401 | 78 | September 2 | 230 | 66 | June 16 | 205 | 4 | March 7 | 441 | |
| June 2 | 410 | 62 | June 2 | 114 | 40 | June 2 | 395 | 69 | September 9 | 259 | 63 | June 23 | 205 | 4 | March 14 | 433 | |
| June 9 | 441 | 81 | June 9 | 131 | 43 | June 9 | 434 | 91 | September 16 | 162 | 64 | June 30 | 205 | 4 | March 21 | 365 | |
| June 16 | 399 | 99 | June 16 | 144 | 59 | June 16 | 510 | 161 | September 23 | 232 | 74 | July 7 | 205 | 4 | March 28 | 353 | |
| June 23 | 401 | 108 | June 23 | 182 | 72 | June 23 | 640 | 239 | September 30 | 232 | 74 | July 14 | 205 | 4 | April 4 | 344 | |
| June 30 | 850 | 118 | June 30 | 267 | 158 | June 30 | 942 | 390 | October 7 | 236 | 66 | July 21 | 205 | 4 | April 11 | 382 | |
| July 7 | 1440 | 927 | July 7 | 445 | 263 | July 7 | 1222 | 593 | October 14 | 261 | 73 | July 28 | 205 | 4 | April 18 | 344 | |
| July 14 | 1510 | 893 | July 14 | 612 | 424 | July 14 | 1781 | 1004 | October 21 | 248 | 60 | August 4 | 205 | 4 | April 25 | 390 | |
| July 21 | 1491 | 858 | July 21 | 1781 | 1004 | July 21 | 2850 | 1819 | October 28 | 214 | 34 | August 11 | 205 | 4 | May 2 | 388 | |
| July 28 | 1507 | 852 | July 28 | 2256 | 1922 | July 28 | 3583 | 2471 | November 4 | 242 | 29 | August 18 | 205 | 4 | May 9 | 347 | |
| August 4 | 1503 | 983 | August 4 | 2077 | 1745 | August 4 | 4517 | 3659 | November 11 | 215 | 29 | August 25 | 205 | 4 | May 16 | 353 | |
| August 11 | 1550 | 797 | August 11 | 1186 | 917 | August 11 | 4855 | 4115 | November 18 | 215 | 29 | September 1 | 205 | 4 | May 23 | 399 | |
| August 18 | 1532 | 651 | August 18 | 1728 | 1396 | August 18 | 5205 | 4463 | November 25 | 226 | 7 | September 8 | 205 | 4 | May 30 | 382 | |
| August 25 | 1508 | 449 | August 25 | 2256 | 1922 | August 25 | 4341 | 4218 | December 2 | 222 | 6 | September 15 | 205 | 4 | June 6 | 405 | |
| September 1 | 1490 | 507 | September 1 | 2077 | 1745 | September 1 | 3897 | 3344 | December 9 | 222 | 6 | September 22 | 205 | 4 | June 13 | 558 | |
| September 8 | 1210 | 563 | September 8 | 3034 | 2713 | September 8 | 3157 | 2550 | December 16 | 212 | 5 | September 29 | 205 | 4 | June 20 | 611 | |
| September 15 | 621 | 451 | September 15 | 2853 | 2539 | September 15 | 1521 | 1672 | December 23 | 162 | 5 | October 6 | 205 | 4 | June 27 | 684 | |
| September 22 | 629 | 349 | September 22 | 3385 | 3035 | September 22 | 2219 | 1551 | December 30 | 162 | 5 | October 13 | 205 | 4 | July 4 | 1006 | |
| September 29 | 450 | 330 | September 29 | 3078 | 2724 | September 29 | 29 | 833 | December 31 | 162 | 5 | October 20 | 205 | 4 | July 11 | 1268 | |
| October 6 | 408 | 327 | October 6 | 1531 | 2818 | October 6 | 815 | 511 | January 7 | 162 | 5 | October 27 | 205 | 4 | July 18 | 1761 | |
| October 13 | 422 | 323 | October 13 | 2224 | 2195 | October 13 | 651 | 331 | January 14 | 162 | 5 | November 3 | 205 | 4 | July 25 | 2785 | |
| October 20 | 330 | 308 | October 20 | 2224 | 2195 | October 20 | 375 | 134 | January 21 | 162 | 5 | November 10 | 205 | 4 | August 1 | 3014 | |
| October 27 | 320 | 302 | October 27 | 2919 | 1732 | October 27 | 357 | 89 | January 28 | 162 | 5 | November 17 | 205 | 4 | August 8 | 4030 | |
| November 3 | 310 | 301 | October 31 | 1831 | 1641 | November 3 | 319 | 92 | February 4 | 162 | 5 | November 24 | 205 | 4 | August 15 | 4030 | |
| November 10 | 309 | 209 | November 3 | 1312 | 1149 | November 3 | 274 | 48 | February 11 | 162 | 5 | December 1 | 205 | 4 | August 22 | 5319 | |
| November 17 | 301 | 107 | November 10 | 766 | 642 | November 10 | 231 | 27 | February 18 | 162 | 5 | December 8 | 205 | 4 | August 29 | 5568 | |
| November 24 | 321 | 93 | November 17 | 625 | 508 | November 17 | 190 | 15 | February 25 | 162 | 5 | December 15 | 205 | 4 | September 5 | 7496 | |
| December 1 | 349 | 94 | November 24 | 737 | 594 | November 24 | 190 | 15 | February 28 | 162 | 5 | December 22 | 205 | 4 | September 12 | 8252 | |
| December 8 | 331 | 86 | December 1 | 545 | 442 | December 1 | 181 | 15 | March 5 | 162 | 5 | January 5 | 205 | 4 | September 19 | 12769 | |
| December 15 | 329 | 71 | December 8 | 17 | 384 | December 8 | 157 | 15 | March 12 | 162 | 5 | January 12 | 205 | 4 | September 26 | 19829 | |
| December 22 | 386 | 39 | December 15 | 24 | 198 | December 15 | 22 | 157 | March 19 | 162 | 5 | January 19 | 205 | 4 | October 3 | 26 | |
| | | | December 22 | 1 | 223 | December 22 | | | March 26 | 162 | 5 | January 26 | 205 | 4 | October 10 | 5720 | |
| | | | | | | | | | March 27 | 162 | 5 | January 27 | 205 | 4 | October 17 | 5068 | |
| | | | | | | | | | March 28 | 162 | 5 | January 28 | 205 | 4 | October 24 | 4327 | |
| | | | | | | | | | March 29 | 162 | 5 | January 29 | 205 | 4 | October 31 | 3219 | |
| | | | | | | | | | March 30 | 162 | 5 | January 30 | 205 | 4 | November 7 | 1806 | |
| | | | | | | | | | March 31 | 162 | 5 | January 31 | 205 | 4 | November 14 | 1388 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | November 21 | 1787 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | November 28 | 14359 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | December 5 | 21 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | December 12 | 905 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | December 19 | 544 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | December 26 | 333 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | December 31 | 428 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 210 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 243 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 281 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 97306 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Whereof of the Pl. | 68596 |

Place this Table at page 141.

The Total of the Burials this year is 97306
Whereof of the Pl. 68596

(140)

*Christenings, Marriages, and
Burials in the City of Pa-
ris, 1672.*

| | Christenings. | Marriages. | Burials. |
|------------|---------------|------------|----------|
| January. | 1837 | 325 | 1930 |
| February. | 1920 | 625 | 1554 |
| March. | 1636 | 108 | 2008 |
| April. | 1571 | 130 | 1664 |
| May. | 1528 | 332 | 1551 |
| June. | 1359 | 349 | 1602 |
| July. | 1414 | 334 | 1323 |
| August. | 1498 | 271 | 1407 |
| September. | 1379 | 278 | 1216 |
| October. | 1481 | 309 | 1119 |
| November. | 1437 | 433 | 1057 |
| December. | 1366 | 068 | 1153 |
| Total | 18427 | 3562 | 17584 |

(continued)

Adver-



*Advertisements for the better
understanding of the several
Tables, videlicet,
Concerning the Table of Casualties con-
sisting of thirty Columns.*

THE first Column contains all the *Casualties* hapning within the 22 single years mentioned in this Bill.

The 14 next Columns contain two of the last *Septenaries* of years, which being the last are first set down.

The 8 next Columns represent the 8 first years, wherein the *Casualties* were taken notice of.

Memorandum, That the 10 years between 1636 and 1647 are omitted as containing nothing Extraordinary, and as not consistent with the Incapacity of a Sheet.

The 5 next Columns are the 8 years from 1629 to 1636 brought into 2 Quaternions, and the 12 of the 14 last years brought into three more; that Comparison might be made between each 4 years taken together, as well as each single year apart.

The next Column contains three years together, taken at 10 years distance from each other; that the distant years, as well as consequent, might be compared with the whole 20, each of the 5 Quaternions, and each of the 2 single years.

The last Column contains the total of all the 15 Quaternions, or 55 years.

The Number 29250 is the total of all the Burials in the said 20 years, as 24190 is of the Burials in the said three distant years. Where note, that the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the latter total is 12095, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the former is 14625; differing but 66 from each other in so great a sum, *which* scarce $\frac{1}{100}$ part.

The

The Table of Burials and Christenings, consisting of 7 Columns.

IT is to be noted, that in all the several Columns of the *Burials* those dying of the *Plague* are left out, being reckoned all together in the sixth Column: whereas in the original Bills, the *Plague* and all other diseases are reckoned together, with mention how many of the respective totals are of the *Plague*.

Secondly, From the year 1642 forwards, the account of the *Christenings* is not to be trusted, the neglects of the same beginning about that year: for in 1642 there are set down 10370, and about the same number several years before, after which time the said *Christenings* decreased to between 3000 and 6000, by omission of the greater part.

Thirdly, The several Numbers are cast up into *Octonaries*, that Comparison may be made of them as well as of single years.

The Table of Males and Females, containing 5 Columns.

First, The Numbers are cast up for 12 years; *vide* last from 1629, when the distinction between *Males* and *Females* first began, until 1640 *inclusive*, when the exactness in that Account ceased.

Secondly, From 1640 to 1660 the Numbers are cast up into another total, which seems as good for comparing the Number of *Males* with *Females*, theneglect being in both Sexes alike, and proportionable.

The Tables concerning the *Country-Parish*, the former of *Deaths* beginning at 1569, and continuing until 1658, and the later being for single years, being for the same time, are so plain, that they require no further Explanation than the bare reading the Chapter relating to them, &c.

FINIS

